The New-York Times.

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THE OLD NORTH STATE

Democratic Majorities Steadily Disappearing.

Latest Returns Give Caldwell 2,000 Majority for Governor.

Merrimon, Democrat, Threatening to Contest the Election.

A Republican Majority in the House of Commons Reported.

The Democrats Postpone a Meeting for Rejoicing in Norfolk, Va.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 5.—With the first returns of this morning the prospects brightened for the Republicans, and Democratic visages became proportionately elongated. Those who had been silly enough to believe the fables of the Associated Press sent here from various portions of the State before a single vote was counted, and transmitted North as reliable intelligence, are especially cresttallen as the truth at last comes out. With the announcement of the vote of every county, the election of Caldwell became more certain, and at length the most stubborn of Democrats were forced to concede it. The corrected vote of seventy-one counties gave Caldwell a majority of 1,587, and showed a Democratic loss of 829 in the counties of Forsythe, Rutherford, Columbus, Martin, Northampton and Duflin. Everywhere the Democrats had met with losses on the vote of 1870, and although the twenty counties to hear from had in that year given a Democratic majority of 1,900, the most sanguine Democrat did not expect them to give over 1,200 now, and the balance was thus left on the Republican side. But the first returns to come in after these calculations had been made gave a much better showing for the Republicans than any one had dared to hope. The vote of Dare County, being corrected, gives Caldwell a majority of 70, being a gain of 167. Currituck was almost as good, the Democratic majority being reduced to 410, making a Republican gain of 109. But best of all came information worthy of belief that the Democracy had been routed in their strongholds of Surrey and Yadkin, as a dispatch was received here from Salisbury which said that Lewis Haynes, a noted Liberal, just arrived from Forsythe, declared that the Republicans had gained 1,203 in the two counties of Yadkin and Surrey. Nothing could be done with such startling returns as these, and the despondent Democrats were forced to admit that their majority of 4,995 in 1870 had been extinguished, and that they had been beaten in the State. It is true that there were nineteen counties yet to hear from, viz: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Clay, Cherokee, Haywood, Henderson, Hyde, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Montgomery, Polk, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Watanga, Wilkes, and Yancey. These gave a Democratic majority of 1,381 in 1870, and, even if they had done as well for the lost cause this year, there was not the ghost of a hope left for the Democrats, who had wasted their powder in firing salutes in honor of their great victory.

Republican Prospects Brightening With Every Hour—Democrats Postpone Their Rejoicings Indefinitely.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 5.—Every hour our prospects brighten. I regard Caldwell's election as certain. Bets are freely offered on him, and no Democrat will risk a cent on Merrimon.

Leading Democrats have telegraphed their friends in Norfolk to postpone their grand meeting to-night in honor of their victory in this State. The Republicans are quite jubilant, and there is great excitement in this city.

I. J. YOUNG.

THE VERY LATEST.

A Republican Majority the Democrats Cannot Wipe Out—Judge Merrimon Smarting Under his Defeat.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 5.—Thirty-seven counties have given Merrimon 12,662 majority, and thirty-five counties give Caldwell 14,628 majority. Caldwell's majority in seventy-two counties is therefore 1,966. This majority cannot be overcome, as the Democrats will not get the vote of 1870. There is no doubt of Caldwell's election by 1,000 majority.

Judge Merrimon feels his defeat keenly, and said on the street today that he will contest the election before the Legislature if he is not beaten by more than 1,000 majority.

The Legislature is probably Democratic, the Senate by about eight. The House is closer, the Democrats probably having ten majority.

Haynes' report of 1,203 gain in Yadkin, Stokes and Surry Counties is confirmed.

There is great rejoicing in this city. The Mayor's office is crowded, and cheer after cheer is given for Caldwell, Grant and Wilson.

Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is of opinion that Caldwell's majority is 2,000. We are out of the Kuklux wilderness.

Additional Returns—The Lower House Probably Republican.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 6—1 A. M.—The returns from Northampton County show 45 Republican gain. Merrimon's majority in Currituck County is 410, a loss of 109. Caldwell's majority in Dare County is 70, a gain of 156.

The Lower House of the Legislature is close. The Republicans have elected fifty-four, and stand a good chance for ten more. Sixty-one constitutes a quorum.

B. B. Bulla, the Republican candidate for the Senate from Randolph and Moore, died two days before the election. Worth, his Democratic opponent, is elected.

The figures sent this afternoon are correct. The Democrats talk of contesting increases.

Better and Better—The Good News Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Aug. 6—1:40 A. M.—The State is Republican sure. The majority is probably 2,000. We will probably have a majority in the House of Commons. This is a most glorious triumph.

J. J. YOUNG.

Vote by Counties.

The following table gives the latest returns. In seventy counties the majorities are definitely ascertained, and in the remainder they are estimated upon partial returns:

Counties.	Caldwell. Majority.	Merrimon. Majority.	Rep. Gain.	Dem. Gain.
Alamance	....	255	....	510
Alexander	....	285	....	42
Alleghany	....	160	59	....
Anson	....	180	....	120
Ashe	....	50	57	....
Beaufort	240	....	399	....
Bertie	580	....	56	....
Bladen	240	....	132	....
Brunswick	60	....	61	....
Buncombe	....	455	....	....
Burke	....	171	....	61
Cabarrus	....	332	....	220
Caldwell	....	499	....	112
Camden	25	....	28	....
Carteret	....	282	....	22
Caswell	100	....	....	....
Catawba	....	900	....	6
Chatham	....	91	648	....
Cherokee	....	215	....	....
Chowan	100	....	....	....
Clay	....	56	....	....
Cleveland	....	584	314	....
Columbus	....	300	150	....
Craven	1554	....	290	....
Cumberland	....	7	62	....
Currituck	....	410	167	....
Dare	....	88	9	....
Davidson	200	....	266	....
Davie	....	176	....	97
Duplin	....	711	....	158
Edgecombe	1997	....	....	105
Forsythe	80	....	20	....
Franklin	116	....	58	....
Gaston	....	246	16	....
Gates	....	215	....	....
Graham	....	....	....	....
Granville	679	....	332	....
Greene	141	....	....	71
Guilford	60	....	136	....
Halifax	1998	....	110	....
Harnett	....	85	193	....
Haywood	....	322	....	....
Henderson	152	....	....	....
Hertford	74	....	98	....
Hyde	....	125	....	....
Iredell	....	755	104	....
Jackson	....	358	....	....
Johnston	....	107	390	....
Jones	80	....	....	40
Lenoir	326	....	18	....
Lincoln	....	186	126	....
Macon	....	284	....	....
Madison	....	21	....	....
Martin	76	....	85	....
McDowell	....	200	....	152
Mecklenburg	....	250	....	25
Mitchell	200	....	....	....
Montgomery	64	....	....	....
Moore	....	172	150	....
Nash	....	22	170	....
New-Hanover	1300	....	413	....
Northampton	715	....	....	126
Onslow	....	24	296	....
Orange	....	674	123	....
Pamlico	....	88	....	....
Pasquotank	400	....	269	....
Perquimans	296	....	218	....
Person	....	277	50	....
Pitt	10	....	8	....
Polk	170	....	....	....
Randolph	40	....	78	....
Richmond	300	....	....	126
Robeson	....	185	....	128
Rockingham	....	309	138	....
Rowan	....	537	....	51
Rutherford	276	....	40	....
Sampson	....	263	180	....
Stanley	....	375	....	229
Stokes	....	50	379	....
Surry	....	105	400	....
Swain (new county)	....	....	....	....
Transylvania	....	215	....	....
Tyrrel	....	100	....	....
Union	....	254	....	100
Wake	574	....	182	....
Warren	1270	....	....	63
Washington	435	....	198	....
Watauga	....	240	....	....
Wayne	200	....	179	....
Wilkes	200	....	202	....
Wilson	....	167	76	....
Yadkin	232	....	600	....
Yancey	....	350	....	....
Total	15004	13890	8733	2564
Republican majority				1114
Republican gain				6082

LOUISIANA.

The Liberal State Convention—A Conference with the Pinchback Republicans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—The Louisiana State Liberal Convention assembled at noon at the Academy of Music. Andrew S. Huron, of Baton Rouge, was chosen temporary Chairman.

After recess the Committee on Credentials reported credentials from forty-eight parishes.

William W. Pugh, of Assumption, was elected permanent President.

A committee of fifteen was appointed to confer with the Executive Committee of the Democrats, the Reformers and the Pinchback Republicans, with a view to coalition.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON.

The Old Confederate Leader Out for the Tammany Candidate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—The *Times* to-morrow will publish a letter from Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, dated Charlotte, Va., July 31, to Col. J. K. Ashley, of Bates County, Missouri, in which he says: "Assure all our old comrades that you communicate with, that the story of the Cincinnati *Commercial* is false. I have had no consultation with W. J. Robinson, of Charlotteville, on any subject; have never said anything favoring Grant's re-election. On the contrary, being a thorough Democrat, I would have preferred a Democratic candidate; but as Horace Greeley is nominated by our party, I sincerely hope every Democrat will vote for him. Being disfranchised, I take no public part in politics, but to my friends I do not hesitate to express my feelings and opinions on political subjects. I think the overthrow of the present Administration necessary to any hope of constitutional Government, and feel that a continuance of the Democratic Party is necessary."

GREELEY.

The Candidate of Tweed and George N. Sanders on His Travels.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 5.—Horace Greeley returned to Bristol this forenoon from Narragansett, going via Newport. This afternoon he was introduced to a large number of visitors at the Bristol Hotel. In the evening a public reception was given in his honor at the residence of Capt. A. N. Miller, a prominent Democratic citizen, which was largely attended by citizens of Bristol and neighboring towns. A Greeley and Brown flag was raised in the evening, and a salute of thirty-six guns was fired. Mr. Greeley goes to a clam-bake at Silver Spring to-morrow morning, and returns, it is stated, to Bristol in the evening.

Indian Frauds Investigated—The Indian Subcommittee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—Hon. John P. Shanks, of Indiana; Hon. John A. Smith, of Ohio, who, with Hon. Mr. Burdell, of Missouri, constituted the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the alleged frauds on tribes inhabiting the Indian Territory, arrived here yesterday, and left for home this morning. They have visited the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Osages and other tribes, and taken an immense amount of testimony, and unearthed frauds to a very large amount.

KENTUCKY.

Victory in Louisville—Defeat of Tammany-Greeleyites by an Overwhelming Majority.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—The regular Democratic ticket was defeated in the election today by an overwhelming majority.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—The city election today passed off quietly. A large vote was polled. The regularly nominated Democratic ticket was defeated by a very large majority. The Republican and Citizens' ticket was elected entire, notwithstanding the fact that the regular ticket was supported by the Democratic and Liberal Republican papers of the city.

Victory in Lexington—The Republican City Ticket Elected by Over 800 Majority.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 5.—In the county election the Republican majority in this city is 819, electing a Republican Sheriff.

The Louisville Election—The Liberals and Democrats Badly Beaten—They Stake their Reputation on Success and Lose.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—The election here today for city and county officers was unusually spirited. Much interest was aroused by reason of the frantic appeals of the Greeley papers to stand by the regular Greeley Democratic ticket. The *Courier-Journal* this morning spoke of the Citizens' ticket as virtually a Radical ticket, and said, "We cannot afford to have it go abroad that the Democratic Party has been beaten in the chief city of Kentucky." The *Ledger* said that if the regular nominees were defeated it would be heralded over the country as a Radical victory, and in that even would have a disheartening effect. The *Anzeiger* spoke to the same effect. All of the Greeley organs called for such a rousing majority for the regular ticket as would thrill with rejoicing the heart of every friend of the Liberal movement in the State. The Democratic city and county committees issued an address imploring the Democrats, in view of the Presidential contest, to stand by the regular Greeley nominees. The *Commercial* and *Volksblatt*, Reform papers, sustained the Citizens' ticket. The response of the people is glorious. The entire Citizens' ticket has been elected by a rousing majority, with the exception of the Democratic candidate for Vice-Chancellor, who had no opposition, his name being on both tickets. The Citizens' ticket was supported by Republicans and Anti-Greeleyites, and they are very jubilant to-night over the result. The city gives the ticket about 3,000 majority. The county will give the Democratic candidate for Sheriff 300 majority. There are but few returns from the interior. Fayette County, the home of Congressman Beck, elected the Republican ticket by 600 majority—a gain of 350 on Harlan's vote last year. Mr. Beck and all of the Greeley speakers were on the stump without effect.

THE STRAIGHT-OUTS.

A Pure Democratic Paper to be Started in Louisville—Democratic Movements Elsewhere.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—Blanton Duncan is about to commence the publication of a pure Democratic paper in this city. The Georgia straight-outs have called a Democratic Convention to meet at Atlanta, Aug. 20. Ex-Gov. Patton, of Alabama, is about to announce himself an Anti-Greeley candidate for Governor. Gov. E. Lindsley, the present incumbent, opposes the election of Greeley.

GEN. WILSON IN INDIANA.

Grand Display—A Torchlight Procession Three Miles Long—Republican Enthusiasm Overpowering.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—One of the grandest ovations ever extended to a public man was given to Senator Wilson here to-night. The principal feature was a torchlight procession three miles in length, passing through streets that were thronged with people the entire distance. At the stand a very small proportion of the enthusiastic throng could get within sound of the Senator's voice. He spoke an hour and a half, and was listened to with profound attention. The Senator himself was overwhelmed with the magnificence of the display during the evening, and joined in the prevailing enthusiasm. He goes to-morrow to Brazil, where he will speak to the miners and iron-workers of the coal region, and will speak at night at Crawfordsville. His meetings will be a series of ovations that will elicit the unbounded enthusiasm of the people.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen on the South Atlantic and eastern Gulf coast, with prevailing easterly winds; cloudy weather and occasional rains; southerly to westerly winds and cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States, extending thence over the lower lakes, where rain is now falling; south-westerly winds, clear and clearing weather on the upper lakes, and thence to the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

Easterly winds with threatening weather until Tuesday morning on the South Atlantic, clearing weather on the Gulf with northerly winds extending north-eastward, westerly and northerly winds with clear weather in the North-west and over the upper Mississippi and Ohio Valley and to the upper lakes. Cloudy weather in the Eastern and Southern Middle States. Cloudy weather with southerly to westerly winds and rain areas on the lower lakes and eastward over the Eastern States and New-York.

Murder of an Officer in Chicago While Reading a Warrant to a Prisoner.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 5.—A cold-blooded murder of a police officer was perpetrated in the extreme southern part of the city early this morning. Officers Scanlan and O'Mara endeavored to arrest Chris. Rafferty for disorderly conduct. While Scanlan was reading the warrant, Rafferty suddenly made a dash for the door near which O'Mara was standing, and, drawing a pistol, shot O'Mara in the breast. O'Mara died in a few minutes. Rafferty fled, and has not yet been captured.

Five of the Japanese Visit Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 5.—Five members of the Japanese Embassy arrived here from Boston this morning, and were received by Acting Mayor Snow and a Committee of the City Council, who gave them a collation at Armory Hall. The Orientals will visit the establishments of the American Screw Company, the Gorham Silver Manufacturing Company and the Corliss Steam-engine Company, and will return to Boston this evening.

TRIAL OF JUDGE BARNARD.

A Law Firm on the Witness Stand and What Came of it.

Ira Shafer Speaks His Testimony with Great Fluency—His Own Estimate of His Own Services—Medical Evidence on Those Chairs.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Taken altogether, this has been a remarkable day for the defense in the Barnard trial. Not so much on account of the quantity of the testimony submitted as of the quality thereof. Each succeeding witness, sadly against his will it may be, furnishes confirmatory proof of the evidence already in for the prosecution. The difference between what he intends to swear to and actually does swear to, astonishing himself quite as much as it amuses the Court. The first witnesses called were Weeks W. Culver and Benjamin Wright, of the law firm of Culver & Wright, who acted as attorneys for Elmendorf, in his action against Savage, wherein it is alleged that Barnard made grossly excessive allowances to various persons, as heretofore explained. Whether either of these gentlemen was desirous of aiding the defendant was hardly to be gathered from their manner, though the readiness with which they involved themselves in contradictions was a circumstance not to be overlooked.

TWO WITNESSES CONTRADICTING THEMSELVES AND EACH OTHER.

Mr. Culver began by correcting one error in his testimony of Friday last, and, after he had made some additional statements, his partner ended by contradicting him. Mr. Culver said he was wrong last week in saying that he argued the motion in this case for a receiver. He had now discovered that a motion was made by the other attorneys for an order to show cause, and when his firm found it was neglected they pressed it. Mr. Wright said the motion to appoint Terence Farley receiver was made before Cardozo, and resisted by Mr. Ingraham, the receiver, in the old suit. Mr. Ira Shafer appeared for Ingraham a number of times, and when the allowances were made by Barnard, among which was an allowance of $500 to Shafer, they, as plaintiff's attorneys, resisted them. They did not consider Shafer's allowance at all unreasonable, and yet they opposed it. Mr. Wright thought his partner, Culver, mistaken in saying that they pressed the motion. They really opposed it. It did not strike him as peculiar that Barnard should allow over $750 to the old receiver after holding that he should not have been appointed at all. As Mr. Parsons seemed to think that, on the fairest construction, the testimony of each of these gentlemen might be considered as nullifying that of the other, the cross-examination was not continued.

SHAFER'S STORY.

The defense then called Ira Shafer, who has been distinguished for many years by the doubtful honor of a warm personal intimacy with the respondent. His testimony was not of the *non mi records* order of most of the previous witnesses for the defense. On the contrary, he was as able to tell a straight story, albeit a very long one, of what happened years ago, as if he had just furbished up his memory for the occasion. He considered the allowances made to him just and reasonable. He attended at least fifty times on the motion for a receiver, and got an allowance of $500 for that, and spent two or three days on the trial, for which he also got $500 allowance. In the suit of Bright against the St. Paul and Milwaukee Railroad Company he was counsel for Bright, and made the application to Barnard for the injunction and receiver. He said the injunction order was granted without proof of service of the summons and complaint and on his verbal statement. The assets he was trying to get were in New-York, though the mortgaged property was in Wisconsin. He told Barnard he wanted to restrain the Company from removing their assets from the State. Of course he didn't want to restrain them from removing their railroad. But when reminded of the fact that the order applied to the property out of the State as well, he said the assets were only a part of what he asked possession of. He admitted that he said to Bangs, the opposing counsel on the motion to vacate, that he wanted the motion heard before Barnard, but that was only because Barnard had granted the original order. He also admitted having had a conversation with Barnard about the case before Bangs came in, in which he told Barnard some things that did not appear in the motion papers. He thought Barnard put in Sweeny's name as receiver himself, although he said at the time that he didn't think the order would be of any use. He perceives now that there was no justification of sureties, although he didn't know it at the time of the application. It further appeared that this order for a receiver was not an order to show cause. But in all this "happy-go-lucky" style of litigation, whereby millions were turned over to an irresponsible person without security, and on a bond of $250, Mr. Shafer could see nothing improper. He avowed himself a warm personal friend of Barnard's. He became acquainted with him at the Delavan House in 1864, and the intimacy began immediately. He acted professionally for Barnard when the latter was sued for conspiracy by Fisk and Gould, in 1868, at the time of the first Erie litigation. He did not act professionally for Barnard when charges were preferred against him for impeachment in 1867. He had met Barnard at McBride Davidson's, the safe-maker's. Davidson did not keep a bar-room back of the store. He had some of the accompaniments which usually belong to sociability. Mr. Shafer admitted that he had partaken of one of the accompaniments in the shape of champagne, the recollection whereof caused him to smack his lips.

A REMARKABLE WITNESS.

When he had told all he knew in support of the prosecution's case he was permitted to depart, and the defense produced a witness whose testimony fell on the ears of the Court like one of Barnard's bomb-shell orders in the camp of Fisk's enemies. He was announced as Dr. Quackenboss, or Quackenbass; the last syllables were not clearly heard. He had previously been observed by several sitting near Barnard and his counsel, but no one had heard of him before in connection with any of the litigations under investigation, and some speculation was indulged in as to the nature of his testimony. One who has observed the unfolding of the defense with critical eyes suggested that he was probably produced to establish a plea of insanity, which seems to be the *dernier ressort* of great criminals, and considering the effect of his evidence on the Court there would seem to be something in the suggestion. His story in brief was that in the Fall of 1869 he drove to the Erie office on one occasion with Judge Barnard, J. Mc. B. Davidson, whose name he insisted was McBayne, not McBride, Mr. Story and Mr. Sturtevant. There they found Fisk and George C. Hall. Barnard noticed the chairs, said he would like to have a set like them and asked the price. Fisk said that they cost $55 apiece, but thought he could get them for him at $50, whereupon the opulent Barnard pulled out $600 and ordered the dozen on the spot. While this business was being transacted Davidson was talking with Hall at the rear of the offices, out of ear-shot. Nothing was said about any difference in the price of the small and revolving chairs. The witness had heard of the investigation before the Judiciary Committee while it was in progress, but never read about it because he was disgusted with it and looked upon it as a one-sided political thing, and never believed that Judge Barnard had done anything wrong. He had the same opinion to-day. He had come to tell about it because it turned out that this transaction was entirely unknown to Barnard's counsel. Inadvertently he was stopped or something more interesting might have transpired. He heard first about four weeks ago that Barnard was charged here with receiving the chairs as a gift. Nelson Chase told him. He afterward allowed himself to be persuaded by the courteous Parsons into saying that he heard of it first since this trial began through a slip cut from the Assembly Judiciary investigation, which was sent to his house by some one, he did not know by whom. It was inclosed in an envelope addressed to him but signed by no one, and accompanied with no observation, comment or request. The only witnesses to the transaction were himself, Fisk, Barnard and Sturtevant. The last was since lost in the Atlantic, and Fisk is no more. How unfortunate for the accused that neither one of them remains to corroborate this likely story. It will be remembered that the testimony of the man who furnished these chairs is that the ten smaller ones cost $55, and the two revolving ones $60 each—making a total of $670. How odd that Fisk should not have reckoned in this $70! How odd that Barnard, who is guiltless of receiving gifts, should not have waited till he ascertained that the chairs could be obtained for $50 each! Did he sell himself to Fisk for $70 instead of $670? How strange that Barnard, who must have known during the Assembly investigation that he bought those chairs from Fisk at $50 each, did not produce this evidence in answer to the charge made there. The witness left the stand amid the suppressed laughter of Court, counsel and audience.

Other witnesses were subsequently called, but after the doctor's story their evidence would appear flat, stale and unprofitable. The defense expect to call Garvey and conclude their case to-morrow morning, and the prosecution will call Mr. Ramsey and Henry Smith in rebuttal of their testimony in regard to the Albany and Susquehanna litigation only.

SUMNER AGAIN.

He Repeats His Letter to the Colored Men to Mr. Blaine in Shorter Compass.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—Senator Sumner thus replies to Speaker Blaine:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I have seen the letter addressed to me by you through the public prints, and I notice especially that while animadverting upon my support of Horace Greeley, you say not one word in vindication of that compound of pretentions known as Grantism, in contradistinction to Republicanism, which you would install anew in the Government. You are greatly concerned about the company I keep. To quiet your solicitude, I beg to say that in joining the Republicans who brought forward an original abolitionist, I find myself with so many others devoted to the cause I have served always that I had not missed you until you hastened to report absence; nor had I taken account of the "Southern secessionists" who, as you aver, are now co-operating with me in support of this original abolitionist, except to rejoice that, if among my former associates some, like yourself, hesitate, their places are supplied from an unexpected quarter. You entirely misunderstood me when you introduce an incident of the past, and build on it an argument why I should not support Horace Greeley. What has Preston Brooks to do with the Presidential election? Never, while a sufferer, did anybody hear me speak of him in unkindness, and now after the lapse of more than half a generation, I will not unite with you in dragging him from the grave where he sleeps to aggravate the passions of a political conflict and arrest the longing for concord. And here is the essential difference between you and me at this juncture. I seize the opportunity to make the equal rights of all secure through peace and reconciliation. But this infinite boon you would postpone.

Seven years have passed since we laid aside our arms; but unhappily during all this period there has been a hostile spirit toward each other, while the rights of colored fellow-citizens have been in perpetual question. Seven years mark a natural period of human life. Should not the spirit be changed with the body? Can we not, after seven years, commence a new life, especially when those once our foes repeat the saying, "Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." I declare my preference for an original abolitionist as President, and you seek to create a diversion by crying out that Democrats will support him; to which I reply, so much the better; their support is the assurance that the cause he has so constantly guarded, whether of equal rights or reconciliation, is accepted by Democrats, and this is the pledge of a true union beyond anything in our history. It is a victory of ideas, without which all other victories must fail. To intensify your allegation, you insist that I am ranged with Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs; but pardon me; nobody knows how the former will vote, while Robert Toombs is boisterous against Horace Greeley, and with him are Stephens, Wise and Mosby. This is all very poor, and I mention it only to exhibit the character of your attempt. In the same spirit you seek to avoid the real issue by holding up the possibility of what you call a Democratic Administration; and you have the courage to assert, as within my knowledge, that by the election of Greeley Congress is handed over to the control of the party who have positively denied the rights of the black men. You say that I know this. Mr. Speaker, I know no such thing, and you should be sufficiently thoughtful not to assert it. I am entirely satisfied that a canvass like the present, where the principles declared at Cincinnati are openly accepted on one side and not contested on the other, must result in a larger number of Congressional representatives sincerely devoted to the rights of the colored citizen than ever before. The Democrats will be pledged as never before to the ruling principle that all men are equal before the law, and also to the three constitutional amendments with the clause in each empowering Congress to enforce the same by appropriate legislation; but, besides Democrats, there will be Liberal Republicans pledged likewise, and also your peculiar associates, who, I trust, will not betray the cause. Senators and Representatives, calling themselves Republicans, have been latterly in large majority in both Houses, but the final measure of civil rights to which you refer, though urged by me almost daily, has failed to become a law, less, I fear, from Democratic opposition than from Republican lukewarmness and the want of support in the President.

The great issue which the people are called to decide in November is on the President, and nobody knows better than yourself that the House of Representatives chosen at the same time will naturally harmonize with him. So it has been in our history. Now, harmony with Horace Greeley involves what I most desire. With such a President, Congress will be changed. For the first time since the war the equal rights of all will have a declared representative at the head of the Government, whose presence there will be of higher significance than that of any victor of war, being not only a testimony, but a constant motive power in this great cause. Opposition, whether open hostility or more subtle treachery, will yield to the steady influence of such a representative. Therefore, in looking to the President I look also to Congress, which will take its character in a large measure from him. In choosing Horace Greeley we do the best we can for the whole Government, not only in the Executive, but in the Legislative branch. While we decline to support nepotism, repayment of personal gifts by official patronage, seizure of the war powers and indignity to the Black Republic and the various incapacity exhibited by the President and the rings by which he governs, none of which can you defend. You know well that the rings are already condemned to the American people.

For myself, I say plainly and without hesitation that I prefer Horace Greeley, with any Congress possible on the Cincinnati platform, to President Grant with his pretensions and his Rings, a vote for whom involves the support of all his pretensions, with prolonged power in all the Rings. There must be another influence and another example. The Administration in all its parts is impressed by the President. Let his soul be enlarged with the sentiment of justice, quickened by industry, and not only the two Houses of Congress, but the whole country will feel the irresistible authority overspreading, pervading, permeating everywhere. Therefore, in proportion as you are earnest for the rights of the colored citizen, and place them above all partisan triumph, you will be glad to support the candidate whose heart has always throbbed for humanity. The country needs such a motive power in the White House. It needs a generous fountain there. In one word, it needs somebody different from the present incumbent, and nobody knows this better than Speaker Blaine.

The personal imputation you make upon me I repel with the indignation of an honest man. I was a faithful supporter of the President until, somewhat tardily awakened by his painful conduct on the island of San Domingo, involving seizure of the war power in violation of the Constitution, and indignity to the Black Republic in violation of international law, and when I remonstrated against these intolerable outrages, I was set upon by those acting in his behalf. Such is the origin of my opposition. I could not have done less without failure in that duty which is with me the rule of life; nor can I doubt that when partisan sentiments are less active you will regret the wrong you have done me. Meanwhile, I appeal confidently to the candid judgment of those who, amid all present differences of opinion, unite in the great objects, far above party or President, to which my life is devoted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES SUMNER.

Hon. Speaker Blaine.

Destruction of the Amendments.

The Toledo *Blade*, after remarking that the Democratic Party sought the life of the amendments at the beginning, and its ruling minds have their hearts fully set on destroying them when they get the power, says, for the truth of the warning we give we appeal to the history of the past twenty-five years. The leopard may change his spots, or the Ethiopian his skin, easier than the Democratic Party can forget its hate of the anti-slavery and universal franchise amendments. If we cast pearls before swine, they will be lost to us forever; if we give that which is holy to the dogs, for our insane prodigality they will turn upon us and tear us to pieces. Put only the friends of the Union and the Constitution on guard, and all will be well. Trust, even for one Presidential term, the Constitution in the hands of its enemies, and God only can fortell the evil yet to come upon the country as a penalty for such criminal folly. Let all remember that the danger is not passed.

Touchingly Descriptive.

The Terre Haute, Ind., *Express* learns that the piebald candidate has decided not to sojourn by the deep, deep sea, but will accompany his family to his old home in New-Hampshire. True, it says, there's nothing left of the old home but a part of the cellar, yet that suggestive excavation may serve to remind the Philosopher of the grave toward which his political hopes are rapidly tending. And as he marks the ravages that time has wrought amid the surroundings of his youth, it will be well for him to remember that a small fraction of that time—only a few months—has wrought a much sadder change in him, transforming a bold, manly, earnest Republican into a timid supplicant for Democratic votes. That half-filled cellar resembles the old Greeley home as much as the nominee of the Polliwog combination resembles the brave-hearted, earnest hater of Democratic iniquities, who used to edit the *Tribune*.

Voting for the Piebald Candidate.

The Fort Dodge *Messenger* has been looking over the list of backbone Greeley men, and publishes it as follows:

"Jeff. Davis says vote for Greeley; the pirate Raphael Semmes says vote for Greeley; the butcher and cold-blooded murderer, N. B. Forrest, says vote for Greeley; the thieving rebel Beauregard says vote for Greeley; the guerrilla Jeff. Thompson says vote for Greeley. Every rebel General, Colonel, Major, Captain and Lieutenant, with few exceptions, says vote for Greeley. Noyes, the free-lover, says vote for Greeley. Every cowardly, stay-at-home, fire-in-the-rear Copperhead of the North says vote for Greeley. Every Mormon in Utah says vote for Greeley. Greeley Republicans, how do you like your company? Recollect you cannot train with skunks without carrying away more or less of the stench."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. Martin M. Ray, a prominent attorney of Indianapolis, Ind., and the Democratic candidate for Senator, died there yesterday afternoon.

Judge W. G. Winans, of Greene County, Ohio, was nominated, yesterday, by the Democrats as Representative in Congress from the Fourth Ohio District.

Commander Ramsey has been detached as Inspector of Ordnance at the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to temporary duty in the Bureau of Ordnance.

Emily Taber committed suicide in Way's Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y., by taking poison on Saturday night. She had been separated from her husband about a year.

Judge Wm. Hancock, of Jackson, Miss., has addressed a letter to Judge Alcorn, Chairman of the Liberal State Committee, announcing his intention to support Greeley.

Lieut. Anthony has been detached from the Portsmouth Navy-yard and ordered to the Canandaigua, and Master De Blois from the Yantic and ordered to the Canandaigua.

A second diamond mining company, claiming to be the original discoverers of the new diamond fields in Arizona, is incorporated with a fabulous capital, and a third is forming.

Albert Kissinger, of the firm of Stivers & Kissinger, editors and proprietors of the Middletown (N. Y.) *Evening Press*, died yesterday morning, of cerebro-spinal meningitis, aged twenty-three years.

A match game of Lacrosse was played at Toronto, Canada, on Saturday, between the Knickerbocker Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Toronto Club, the Torontos winning in three straight games in 2, 5½ and 3 minutes.

The iron steam-ship Richmond, of the Old Dominion line, between Richmond and New-York, was launched yesterday afternoon, at Richmond, Va., in the presence of an immense concourse of people. No accident occurred.

Second Lieuts. Payson and Price have been detached from duty at West Point and ordered to report to the Chief of Engineers, and Second Lieuts. Duvall Harris and David A. Lyle have been ordered to report for duty at West Point.

The saddlery warehouse of Burns & Co., and Compton & Garrett's grocery, on Market-street, and D. Loveman & Co.'s and Otwell & Bros. dry-goods stores, in Nashville, Tenn., were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $72,000.

The Milwaukee Board of Trade yesterday took measures to prevent corners or any other pernicious combinations interfering with legitimate commerce. The Directors were instructed to report such amendment to the rules as shall prevent these abuses.

The fishing schooner Signal, Capt. Goodrich, of Gloucester, Mass., was run down on Saturday night, in a thick fog, by a coasting schooner, about ten miles south of Matinic Island, and subsequently sunk. Capt. Goodrich and crew landed in boats.

In the Springfield, Mass., Police Court yesterday, the hearing of the case of Mary Connolly, for assault with a knife upon R. M. Cooley, the soap manufacturer, resulted in her discharge, the Court holding that under the circumstances the act was justifiable.

Another of the Sun's Slanders Settled.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in the New-York blackmailing paper, called the *Sun*, of Aug. 3, identifying us—the Ashland Social Club—with Greeley and Brown. We would like to inform the public of the Eighth and Ninth Wards that we have indorsed Grant and Wilson. Some person trying to injure our chance sent that communication to the *Sun*, knowing they publish what is not true. W. G. BUTLER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872.

Death of Prof. George W. Eaton, D. D., LL. D.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Prof. George W. Eaton, D. D., LL. D., who was for forty years connected with the Madison University, (of which he was for twelve years the President,) and a distinguished pulpit orator of the Baptist denomination, died at his residence, Woodland Height, Hamilton, N. Y., on Aug. 3. The funeral will take place on the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Effect of Sumner's Previous Letter in Ohio.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Aug. 5.—The colored citizens of Oberlin held a large meeting to-night, and adopted resolutions repudiating Sumner and urging colored men throughout the country to be true to the Republican Party and support Grant.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit..	68	77	78	76
Stand of Bar. in inch.	30.20	30.20	..	30.18

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 67°; 6 A. M., 67°; 9 A. M., 69°; 12 M., 78½°; 3 P. M., 81°; 6 P. M., 81°; 9 P. M., 74°; 12 M., 71°. Average temperature yesterday, 73½°.

Grant's Indian Policy Working Well.

Concerning the gathering of the Indian tribes of the south-west the Republican *Journal*, of Lawrence, Kansas, says:

"Through letters received at the office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this city, we learn that the council now in session at Fort Cobb, on the Washita, is likely to prove entirely successful. Representatives are present from the Apaches, seven bands of the Comanches, the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, and a delegation is expected from the Kiowas. The general tone of the Indians is peaceful. The Cheyennes announce themselves as on the side of peace. The entire Arrapahoe and Cheyenne tribes, with the exception of Medicine Arrow and four lodges who are with the Kiowas, were at the Cheyenne agency on the 23d inst, making a city of thousands. It is said to be the largest gathering of the tribes ever held.

We regard the administration of Superintendent Hoag and his worthy subordinates as the most successful one with the Indians of the South-west we have ever had. There has been a steady improvement in the condition of the Indians; they have been growing more peaceful, and there is a total cessation of those constant charges of corruption which had become chronic in the Indian service. *President Grant's Indian policy has worked well in this quarter*, and the country would save nothing in this respect by a change.

Mr. Greeley on the Ebbing Tide.

The *Long Island Farmer*, after a thoroughly mariner-like survey of the piebald candidate's political stream, declares that, unless its editor is greatly misinterpreting the signs, (which he is not,) the Tammany candidate movement has culminated. The tide has reached its height, and is now plainly ebbing. It is patent to any acute observer that the managers of the movement have spared no effort and remitted no energy to carry the country by storm. Their calculation was shrewd; they are adroit politicians, as they have shown in manifold ways. But they *cannot overcome the fixed public sentiment* and manufacture even the semblance of enthusiasm for their ticket. We have heard intimations that this was going to be another 1840 campaign, and that Greeley would sweep the country. To be sure, he is sweeping in a great deal of dirt, but he fails to accomplish the main purpose; there is not the faintest indication that the canvass can be made what his friends have claimed. They have done their level best to get up the enthusiasm that would bear them on to victory; they have completely failed in this. Revolutions do not go backward. But the attempts to get them up are often abortive. This one may be counted among the abortions.

That Bitter Pill.

The Atlanta *Constitution* thinks it is about time for the Democratic supporters of the Tammany candidate to cease the statement that taking the piebald candidate is a "bitter pill," and that he is the "choice of evils." The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* responds that the painful declarations complained of are but the echo of many Greeleyite papers at this time, and says: "We give it to our readers to prove that when we have taken the first step from principle and entered the labyrinths of crooked and rotten policy we are soon hopelessly lost. We may struggle, but we struggle in vain to recover the way from which we have originally departed."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Rumored Decisions by the Geneva Tribunal Untrustworthy.

The Board Impose Rigid Silence on All Connected with it.

Another Mexican Outrage on our Texas Frontier.

Burning of a Propeller and Narrow Escape of the Crew.

Five Men Fatally Burned by the ignition of an Oil-Well.

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

A Three Hours' Session Yesterday—All Reports of Decisions Untrustworthy—Absolute Secrecy Maintained.

GENEVA, Aug. 5.—The Board of Arbitration met at noon today and adjourned at 3 o'clock. A considerable amount of business was disposed of, no obstacle occurring to impede progress.

No confidence whatever is to be placed in the rumors which are published from day to day of the decisions of the Board. The strictest secrecy as to its proceedings is enjoined on and maintained by every person connected with the Court, to prevent premature publication and improper use of the news in the stock markets of Europe and America.

AN INVASION FROM MEXICO.

Raid by an Officer and Soldiers of the Mexican Army—A Texas Ranchman Carried into Mexico.

MATAMORAS, Aug. 5.—Col. Pedro Valdez, of the Mexican Army, crossed the Rio Grande with an armed band, and captured Abram Gonzales, at his ranche, below Eagle Pass, Texas. Valdez carried him a prisoner to Mexico. He also took horses from Gonzales' ranche.

BURNING OF A STEAMER.

Narrow Escape of the Crew of a Propeller on Lake Michigan.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Aug. 3.—Capt. J. McPherson and crew have arrived here by the schooner New Dominion, bringing particulars of the burning of the propeller M. R. Robertson. The propeller left Chicago July 29, with 1,650 bushels of wheat for Collingwood, having the schooner New-Dominion in tow. When off Skillagalee Light-house, on the night of the 29th, an alarm of fire was given. The crew made every effort to extinguish the flames but without success. Soon the engineer and firemen were driven from their post, and as the propeller was going at full speed against the wind all attempts to save her were fruitless. In launching the life-boat several men had a narrow escape from the flames. Ten minutes after the fire broke out the tow-line of the New Dominion was burned, and she was sent adrift. She was soon got under sail, however, and her boats sent to rescue the men on board the burning propeller. These were all saved, but everything they had was burned, some being without even boots or hats. The propeller City of Fremont came along shortly afterward, and four of the crew of the M. R. Robertson went on her to Sarnia. When last seen the wreck had drifted into Hog Island Bay.

SPAIN.

Reception of the King in the Provinces—Congratulations from M. Thiers on His Escape from Assassins.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—King Amadeus has arrived at San Sebastian, in the Province of Guipuscoa. He met with a warm reception from the residents of the town, who manifest great enthusiasm over his presence. He was also visited by the Prefect of the adjoining French Department of Basses Pyrénées, who delivered a letter from President Thiers to the King, congratulating him upon his recent escape from assassination in this city.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers Gone to the Sea-Shore for His Health.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—President Thiers will leave Paris today for Trouville, a sea-side resort in the Department of Calvados.

UTAH.

The Election—Triumph of the Mormon Candidate.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 5.—The election is over, and was peaceable throughout. Small squads of the Nauvoo Legion rode about the streets, but otherwise there was no improper demonstration. The Mormon candidate was elected, although Maxwell is known to have received a handsome vote, and he will contest the seat. The papers today are loaded with details of the riot on Saturday night. The *Journal* calls it a colossal outrage. For the first time the Gentile ladies voted in Utah. Only one of them, Mrs. Stenhouse, was challenged, and her ballot was afterward received.

There were more cases of sunstroke today, but none fatal.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision on a Switch on the Kinkora Branch of the Camden and Amboy—The Engineer and Brakeman Seriously Injured.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5.—The 6¾ A. M. train via Camden and Amboy, ran into two cars which were standing on the Kinkora branch, between White Hill and Florence, demolishing the two cars and damaging the locomotive. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch. Engineer Heins, observing the switch, reversed his engine, and he and the brakeman jumped off. The brakeman was dangerously and Heins seriously injured. No other persons were hurt. The wreck has been cleared away, and all the trains are now running on time.

Three or Four Freight-Cars Smashed on the Erie Road.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Freight-train No. 30, going east on the Erie Railway, this morning, was thrown from the track by a broken axle, at a small bridge in the eastern part of this city. Three or four cars were smashed and the track was blocked for several hours.

Ignition of a New Oil-Well—Five Men Fatally Burned.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 5.—In the new oil-field on Turkey Run, near St. Petersburg, Penn., a new well was struck this morning, which accidentally took fire, burning three men fatally, and so seriously burning two others that their recovery is doubtful.

Burning of a Grain Elevator in Chicago—Loss, $100,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 5.—The Iowa elevator, one of the oldest in this city, owned by Hugh Maher, was entirely destroyed by fire about 4 o'clock this morning. It contained about 180,000 bushels of grain, mostly corn, which was valued at about $70,000. The building, which was old, was worth probably $25,000.

An Incendiary Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 5.—The burning of Simon's wagon manufactory, early yesterday morning, was the work of an incendiary. Among the insurances are: Queen, of Liverpool, $4,400; Home, of Ohio, $2,200; Union, of Maine, $2,200; Westchester, of New-York, $2,200.

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

Experiences at Summer Resorts—A Visit to Fontainebleau—What it Costs to See the Sights—Advice to Tourists—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 22, 1872.

I venture to say that, for bold, open and systematic robbery of the public, there has never been anything equal to that seen at French Summer resorts during the present season. No Englishman or American can visit a single town in the environs of Paris without coming away with the conviction that he has been most foully swindled, or without feeling that his sympathies for the trading classes of this country have been most completely removed. The Germans, practical people like ourselves, who are in the habit of thinking for the future as well as for the moment, have considerably reduced their ordinary charges at all of the popular watering-places. Baden-Baden is, I am told, cheaper than the year before the war, and you get much more amusement for the money. The object is to lead the traveling public to return during a more prosperous season. The French follow the reverse of this wise plan. They go on the principle of getting all you can without giving anything in return, or of skinning a man while you have him in your hands, for fear you may never have an equal opportunity. Before going into the country to spend a week or two, I had met two Parisian friends, who generally spend a month or six weeks every year at some Summer resort. They had returned after three days' stay, and with dreadful tales of the rapacity of landlords and others. But human nature is so constituted that it must be taught by example, and not by precept, and I treated the advice of my friends just as a majority will treat the advice I am about to give—with indifference, if not with contempt. But I soon learned the truth, to my cost, and returned to Paris after twenty-four hours in the country, feeling convinced that one must be a millionaire to endure the extortion practiced on every side with calmness or indifference.

A VISIT TO FONTAINEBLEAU.

Last week I went to Fontainebleau, finding at the outset that the railway fare had been increased twenty per cent. At the station of Fontainebleau you are beset by men to get you a carriage, and find on selecting one that he has no carriage at all. He merely hands you over to an accomplice, but you must pay him all the same. The policeman tells you it is the custom, and that you will save yourself the trouble of pleading before a Magistrate by paying the sum. Another takes you out of the carriage and hands you over to the waiters who wait inside the gates. It is again a demand upon your purse, so that you have to pay three different persons before getting to your hotel. The sights about the palace and forest are parceled out in the most shameful manner. At the gorges you are handed over to guides in each instance, each demanding a heavy fee, and, if you take a guide with you, he dare not interfere with the prerogatives of the persons on the spot. Thus, in addition to the six or seven dollars you pay for the carriage, the eight leading sights will cost you from two and a half to three dollars more. Besides, the driver takes you by all sorts of beggars, who are, more properly speaking, robbers—for if you decline to pay, you are insulted in the presence of ladies, and your driver tells you it is very hard upon him, for he will have to suffer for it the next time he comes. Between men who are audacious enough to tell you that they guard you from harm in the forest, a fact to which your driver testifies gravely, and the men who present boxes of lizzards and vipers, to show that they devote themselves to keeping your paths free from reptiles, you will hardly escape for less than a dollar more. About the palace it is the same. One flunkey shows you half-way through, you pay, and are then handed over to another to see the rest, and pay again. Once more you pay to see the grounds, and should curiosity lead you to the Pavilion of Sully or of Diana of Poitiers you pay separate flunkeys to see them. You are informed that the private rooms of Mme. de Maintenon are closed, but secretly, being a stranger, one could let you in for a consideration. All kinds of people are about to levy tribute upon you. At the *étang* you are charged ten times the value of a piece of bread thrown to the carp, and at each gate stand beggars for something or other. The hotels are simply scandalous, and I may say that, take which one you may, you will wish you had taken the other, for there is a perfect understanding as to charges. I have kept my bill as a curiosity. Room one night, one dollar, with a dollar extra because I did not say before 12 o'clock that I was going to give it up that day. Protest, and you are answered that this is the custom, and if you doubt you can go before the Commissary (by which you will gain a delay of four or five days and get condemned at last.) A quarter of a candle burned for half an hour, a three-cent dip, is charged at fifty cents in my bill. Poor wines are held at double their value, and, to crown all, four small crayfish, which sell in Paris for three sous each or twelve sous, say twenty-five cents at a Parisian restaurant, is charged five francs or one dollar in my model note. The waiters demand their *pour boire*, and are not content with thirty cents; two francs, they say, is the least one you ought to give. I had given to three, when a fourth came to me I had never before seen, and, as I refused, he began to grow insolent. Thereupon a French officer, backed by a stout bourgeois, armed with a formidable-looking umbrella, sprang out of the omnibus. "You have swindled us enough already," said the officer, "and now if you say another word to a single stranger among us, I will stay here to see you punished." This raised an uproar; the whole house was at the gate, and as not a single voice was raised for the landlord, he called in his waiters, and we left him bowing and apologizing. I have traveled enough to be economical and to know the tricks put upon strangers, but with all my care, with protests from first to last, these enterprising people managed to get fifteen dollars and odd out of me, for a single day at Fontainebleau. On comparing notes, I found I was not the worst treated, for the French officer had been taken in for an equal sum, and my burly bourgeois with the cotton umbrella, having a wife with him, and proceeding on the most economical principles, had been "let in" for a sum of twenty-seven dollars. All of us were caught on the extra day for the room, on the candles, and on the cray-fish at five francs. I have never witnessed a more curious indignation meeting than that at the station while waiting for the train.

ADVICE TO TRAVELERS.

Well, I have given this bit of personal experience for the sake of giving a piece of good advice, or rather for giving it force. French landlords are now going upon the principle of the Arkansas Boniface, who charged $340 for a breakfast. His ordinary price was $1 a day, but as it has been nearly a year since he had had a call, he had to keep up the expenses of his hotel. The best way for travelers coming abroad this season or next, is to be in a measure independent of these people. Buy in London a good English luncheon-basket, which is both elegant and easy to carry, and fill it in the cities. Every one wants to see Fontainebleau, Saint Germain, Saint Cloud, and other historical places, but no one care to see it at a cost of from fifteen to twenty dollars a head. One dollar will fill your lunch-basket in Paris, and by taking an early train you can reach Fontainebleau in time to see the most remarkable part of the forest before the palace is opened. Picnic in the woods—and there are lovely spots for it—visit the palace at 12, then go to the other side of the forest, and take the evening train back to the city. In this way everything of note can be seen, and one returns without having the unpleasant sensation of being robbed. Most Englishmen do this now, and it is for this reason that the "expense of the hotels" have to be put upon Americans and such stray French travelers as can be caught. If those Americans who are coming to France this season will profit by this bit of advice, I shall have done them good service on the score of morality—for bad language is said to be immoral—and shall have saved them a snug sum in gold.

THE WEATHER.

The hot weather has again come upon us, after a few weeks of moderation, and all who can find places in the country are doing so, steering clear of fashionable or common resorts. Yet I find the city looking more crowded than usual at this season. Some say they are reserving their surplus funds for the visit of King Cholera, for that dreaded guest is expected here during the season. No particular preparations have been made for his reception, although the authorities have been kindly warned from England, where everything is being done that science can suggest. Our last news is that the epidemic is advancing toward us from St. Petersburg, and it is probable that it is already near the Baltic ports. If the telegraph has not already warned you of the fact, the English journals must have done so, and I take the occasion to impress the matter upon your quarantine officers. ASHBY.

WISCONSIN.

Mass Ratification Meeting in Milwaukee—Great Enthusiasm—Speeches by Senator Carpenter and G. W. Hazelton.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Aug. 2, 1872.

Pursuant to a call signed by seven hundred of Milwaukee's most prominent citizens and stanchest business men, one of the largest and most intelligent audiences that has ever assembled at a political meeting held in this State came together at the Academy of Music on Thursday night. The parquet, dress circle and large gallery were crowded to overflowing, and a number of people were obliged to stand up during the entire exercises. Many ladies were present, and the meeting was one of the most orderly that has ever been held here.

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by J. A. Dutcher, a prominent merchant of this City, who nominated Col. Fred. C. Winkler, a German Republican of influence as chairman. Col. Winkler opened the exercises with a speech dispassionate in its sentiments, and yet carrying with it deep conviction and weight, coming as it did from a man whome the Liberal Republicans had counted as one of their own, but who as an honest Republican could not support the Tammany candidate. He spoke of his own opposition to the Philadelphia nomination at first, and of his final conviction that the prosperity and safety of the country demanded the re-election of Gen. Grant. He pointed to the elements which combined to nominate Greeley at Cincinnati as an evidence of what would be his leanings, and who his advisers if elected President. He expressed his conviction, as a candid observer of the state of affairs and public sentiment at present, of the triumph of the Republican Party in November. Col. Winkler being a representative German-American, the compliment paid him by making him Chairman of the first ratification meeting of the campaign, and his own forcible speech, will have undoubtedly a most telling effect among the German voters of this section, who look upon him as one of their most trustworthy political leaders.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S SPEECH.

Col. Winkler then introduced to the audience the speaker of the evening, Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter, who was greeted with a storm of applause which lasted several minutes, and was renewed from time to time as the speaker bowed his acknowledgment of the compliment more deafening than before. He then delivered his address, and held the attention of the assemblage for two hours, ably and carefully touching upon all the points of interest in the present campaign, refuting the silly charges of the Greeleyites against Gen. Grant, reviewing the career of the Tammany candidate, and comparing the personal qualifications of the two men for the position of Chief Magistrate of the United States. The quibbles about nepotism and gift-taking were disposed of in a most effective manner. The French sale of arms and San Domingo question he dealt with most forcibly, and showed that all the attempts to implicate the President in anything dishonorable or unstatesmanlike were as false as they were futile. His speech throughout was an able one, and he was frequently interrupted by storms of applause.

SPEECH OF G. W. HAZELTON.

Senator Carpenter's speech was followed by a short address from Hon. G. W. Hazelton, who spoke on the expenses of carrying on the Government under Gen. Grant's Administration. He showed in figures the gratifying decrease in expenditures which had taken place since U. S. Grant took charge of the reins of Government, and the economical manner in which the revenues were collected and disbursed under the present Executive. The figures presented by him were received with attention and interest by the audience, composed as it was of hundreds of our most active business men, to whom the financial condition of the country and a judicious administration of its moneys, is of paramount importance. The meeting, which was dismissed immediately after Mr. Hazleton's address, was pronounced even by the opposition to have been a grand success, both in point of numbers and enthusiasm.

A COMPARISON.

We could not help noticing the striking difference between the meeting held in the Academy of Music on Thursday night, the 1st of August, and the one held in the same place on Thursday, the 18th of July, when the Democratic State Convention indorsed the Cincinnati nominations and when the galleries which last night were filled to overflowing with an enthusiastic assemblage, were almost empty and desolate. This state of affairs is the more remarkable and significant when we consider that Milwaukee is emphatically a Democratic stronghold, and that here the Democrats have been hoping to gain from the Republican ranks most of their recruits.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS.

Yesterday the Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting in Milwaukee and placed an electoral ticket in the field. Five out of the number are renegade Republicans, and with two exceptions men of little or no influence in political circles. Of the two referred to, the one Morses Anderson was a disappointed candidate for the position of elector at large on the Republican ticket, and the other, Wyman Spoon, is a discarded State officer of the same party. The ticket will have but little influence in the Presidential election. The Republicans of Wisconsin show as unflinching a front for the Philadelphia candidate as those of any other State in the Union.

FENTON AND SCHURZ.

Senator Fenton is now rusticating at Waukesha, Wis., and it is hoped by the Greeleyites that they will succeed in getting him to say a word for their candidate before he leaves the State. They have not been able to get up a demonstration of any kind as yet even in this their supposed stronghold, but are now making preparations for a meeting to be held some time within the next ten days. Senator Schurz is to be invited to stir up the German heart on the French asms question, and administer to his lately adopted Democratic brethren the balm of personal abuse of Grant and his associates, under whose leadership the honest Democrats of Milwaukee have been so long proscribed from Federal office by the law-defying, Constitution-destroying Repuolican Party.

BADGER.

Warehouse Monthly Statement.

The following is the report of the business done in the Warehouse Department of the Custom-house for the month of July:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, August, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with Treasury regulations, I have the honor to report the condition of this division for the month ending July 31, 1872:

ENTRIES.

Warehouse	3,337
Rewarehouse	119
Transportation without appraisement	389
Warehouse and transportation	76
Warehouse export to foreign countries	142
Rewarehouse export to foreign countries	46
Warehouse export to Canada	72
Rewarehouse export to Canada	7
Foreign exports, class No. 2	77
Canada exports, class No. 3	5
Export to Mexico	1

EXPORT TO MEXICO—CLASS NO. 2.

Withdrawal.

For consumption	219
For transportation to United States	224
For export to foreign countries	104
For export to Canada	43
Rewarehouse for export to foreign countries	
Rewarehouse for export to Canada	

LIQUIDATION AND ADJUSTMENTS.

Entries on hand July 1, 1872	883
Entries received in July	3,243
Total	4,126
Entries liquidated in July	2,707
Entries awaiting damage certificates	38
Entries awaiting weighers' and gangers' returns	279
Entries awaiting correction by Appraisers	135
Entries ready for liquidation	67
Total	4,126

With regard to the business at the general bonded warehouses you are respectfully referred to the report of the warehouse superintendents hereto affixed.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
DEPUTY COLLECTOR THIRD DIVISION.

Hon. C. A. ARTHUR, Collector of the Port of New-York.

VERMONT.

Among the Green Mountains—Sunday in the Country—Political Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872.

As one writes the word July, the familiar associations of heated and dusty streets, a pitiless sun, and sultry, oppressive atmosphere force an involuntary comparison with the widely-different thermometrical conditions under which the hot month is closing up here on the slopes of the Green Mountains. There is always plenty of Winter in Vermont; it begins early and it stays late; and it might seem that when it goes at last, somewhere in the crevices of the green range a considerable amount of it is left stored, and exercises a cooling influence on the succeeding Summer. If one rises early enough to see the sun come over the eastern hills, it is just as well to dress for the interview in pretty warm clothing. But there is something wonderfully invigorating to jaded nerves in this keen mountain air. If the health-seeker has any recuperative power remaining, it will be brought into activity in these regions, if anywhere; and with the sense of returning vigor, comes an exhilaration of spirits and a lightness of step which is simply delightful.

The right way to go about the matter is to spend the first day after one's arrival in absolute rest; and a New-England town on a Sunday is the best possible place to secure it. No sight or sound inharmonious with the spirit of the day disturbs its peace. Nothing but the melody of the church bells breaks the stillness, and in the universal rest one recuperates, recovers from the fatigues of travel, and prepares to enjoy what the country has to offer. Burlington is conveniently situated as a starting point for excursions. Lying in a deep indention of the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, from the crest of the slope on which it is built a commanding view is obtained of a long stretch of the lake and of the Adirondack range, which makes its western shore, extending north almost to the Canadian frontier; to the east the Green Mountains, running parallel with the Adirondacks, reach their highest point in Mount Mansfield, on which the clouds at this moment hang heavily and vail its summit; between this range and the point of observation the valley of the Winooski intervenes, dotted over with thrifty farm-houses, and rich in growing crops. Patches of wooded land diversify the aspect of cultivation, and remind the observer of the days when the river, flowing through unbroken forest, became in Winter the frozen road over which an Indian war party marched to the destruction of Deerfield. Everywhere the eye ranges it meets the same recurring view of hill and mountain, mountain and hill, wooded and green to their highest summits.

As regards the town, there is much in itself and in its immediate surroundings to attract attention. The upper portion and residential quarter is perfectly embowered by fine old trees, which line the principal streets and impart a certain air of stately dignity to the place, eminently in keeping with conservative and scholastic spirit which governs it. The residences here are not the work of hasty hands, mere boxes of brick or lumber run up on cheap contracts, to be abandoned and torn down in the same decade—New-England towns do not grow in that way. Standing back from the street, in carefully kept grounds, with running vines trained over their walls, in the shadow of trees of half a century's growth, with bright flowerbeds amid smoothly shaven lawns, the residences of this quarter bear witness to the pride which their owners take in them, and the good taste and ample means displayed by their adornment. Is it any wonder that coming from such homes as these the Vermonter abroad looks forward to the time when he shall return to stay, as to the reward of a life of struggle and toil?

In the way of amusements, the best now at the command of the visitor is the fishing, and of this there is plenty and good of the kind. You may take a sail over to Juniper Island; it lies out there in the lake about four miles from the shore, and the rock bass are abundant in the waters around it; or you may go south to Red Rocks and try trolling for pike and pickerel, which bite freely and make lively sport. If sailing be desired, there is a magnificent expanse of water to expatiate over, and the mountainous shores abound in sheltered coves, miniature bays, and shady inlets, which well repay exploration, and are excellent places for picnics and "camping-out" parties. It is quite "the thing" to camp out for a week or two during the Summer, and sailing along shore one comes in sight occasionally of little tents pitched in some woody nook or on some rocky promontory, the occupants being scattered around fishing, reading by the camp-fire, or otherwise enjoying themselves.

There is some shooting, too, but the season is too early yet for much of it. September is the time for that; though some of the young fellows here, who know the country well, find duck and partridge, but more gray squirrel. Still, for a thorough ramble through the woods, a double barrel is an indispensable necessity. If one really desires to enjoy natural scenery, and to get out of a country walk the fullest benefit, a very good way is to go out with the idea of gunning. Armed with the weapon aforesaid, you strike off from the high road into the woods, under the hallucination that somehow you are going to find game. You certainly get into places wild and rugged enough for any amount of it, though it by no means follows that your game bag will be any the richer for it. Traveling on the road the riding is comparatively easy, but leave your buggy and strike off on foot in this region and you must be prepared for rough work. As was said before, everywhere the same recurring feature of hill and mountain meets the view; and one experiences this in detail as well as sees it in gross. Through wild and out of the way paths, through deep ravines and seemingly impenetrable recesses, one plunges on. Now striking a pine wood and forcing a way through the tangled mass of dead but wiry undergrowth, you emerge on the edge of a ravine, to find your coat torn, face and hands scratched all over, and boots filled with the sandy soil peculiar to a pine wood. Next thing you find yourself among the oak and maple which abund here, because partial to a rocky soil, or rather to the rocks themselves. You no longer sink ankle deep in sand, for it is all rock you tread on, but the walk becomes a sort of scramble, much akin to the style a squirrel goes up a rail fence. The result of your day's sport is various. You have perhaps wet your feet in crossing brooks, bedaubed yourself with mud in woody marshes, scraped your shins dreadfully on sharp rocks, and considerably bruised yourself elsewhere by tumbling over slippery ones; the game-bag boasts one chipmunk, one crow, (stalked with as much ardor as if it had been a deer,) two 'peckers, and a gray squirrel. But there is something beyond all this. There is the healthy stretching one's cramped limbs have had; the sensible expansion of a narrowed chest, the infusion of fresh vigor and life, which comes with breathing the invigorating mountain air, and the clearing out of cobwebs in one's brain by coming face to face again with nature. This is what you have come to the country for, and you get by just such wild rambles as may be had along the slopes of the Green Mountains.

One scarcely cares to think about anything so much like business as politics, while intent on enjoyment only; but the situation of affairs here now calls for a word or two. It is unusual, and probably has scarcely been parelleled for excitement since the Tippecanoe campaign in 1842. Vermont is so steadily conservative in its politics, and the political opinion is so overwhelmingly Republican, that the customary test of the enthusiasm for the party nominee is the high or low majority given for him; but a majority it of course always is, as it will be this Fall for Grant. But on this occasion there has been a slight breaking up of party lines in this city, which has fairly set the whole place wild on the subject. A Greeley club has been formed among some of the principal men here, and for the first time in the political history of Burlington, Republicans and Democrats have coalesced. There is not, however, the remotest danger in it; and its probable effect will be to make the majority for the Republican nominees a little larger than it otherwise might have been. Not the least curious point about the formation of this club, is that some of its leading members have been rapid free-traders since they had an opinion on a financial question; and to hear these same gentlemen express themselves about the life-long enemy of free-trade is somewhat refreshing. There is no doubt about their perfect earnestness and sincerity; men do not throw themselves in a hopeless minority through motives of self-interest; but, as before said, the immediate effect of this unexpected opposition, is to stir the regular Republicans into lively activity on their own side. The *Free Press*, it may be observed parenthetically, has not gone over to the enemy at present; and the statement of the *Tribune* to that effect was undoubtedly a mistake. It may serve to correct any tendency to future error in that way, to state that it is working in this campaign with as much ardor as it displayed in that which carried Gen. Grant into the Presidential chair. While some Republicans have left the party, some Democrats have come into it, adding another disturbing element to the situation. Altogether the there is a very pretty mix up, and much liveliness in consequence. One of the results of the affair is the almost total destruction of the influence which the *Tribune* has for years wielded in this section. There is no possible doubt about this matter, for it is a general subject of comment. Old men, who have taken that paper almost from its first issue, have stopped it now. An old gentleman here, one of the wealthiest citizens of the place, remarked the other day that he had done something the previous evening which he confessed made him feel sad. "For twenty-five years," said he, "I have never spent a day without reading my *Tribune*. It has been law and gospel to me; but last night I stopped it. My old friend and I have parted company at last." And he is by no means singular in the act. The circulation of the *Tribune* has probably fallen off more than one-half.

ORANGE H. STEVENS.

He is Rearrested on Another Charge of Fraud—He Attempts Escape from the Tombs, and Tries to Corrupt the Officers.

It would seem that the financial operations of Mr. Orange H. Stevens, of the Gleuham House Greeley Head-quarters, have not alone been confined to susceptible and trusting hotel-keepers, but have assumed a broad socialistic platform worthy of Mr. Stevens' political faith. The liberality of his speculations resulted, yesterday, in a lady making another complaint of obtaining money by false pretense against him, and while awaiting decision on one charge of swindling in the Tombs Police Court, the detectives again laid their official hands on his shoulder. In conformance with the arrangement made by Mr. John W. Townsend, who became responsible for Stevens' appearance to answer the charge of obtaining $100 by means of a worthless check from Mr. Hiram L. Tracey, of the Hoffman House, Stevens appeared in the examination room of the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning. He seemed jubilant and smiling, and chatted affably with the Court officers. Alderman Coman, who was on the Bench, soon after entered the examination room, and, calling up the case, asked where the complainant, Mr. Tracey was. Detective Charles Heidelberg, of the Central Office, who, with Detective Tilly, arrested Stevens, said that Mr. Tracey had written a letter to Capt. Irving, of the Central Office, saying that he would not appear against Stevens. Alderman Coman seemed astonished at this wholly unexpected development. In view of the warrant issued by Judge Dowling, based on the affidavit of Mr. Tracey, the course pursued by Mr. Tracey at the present time seems of an extraordinary character.

THE WARRANT.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, s.s.:

To any constable or policeman of the City of New-York:

Whereas, complaint on oath has been made before the undersigned, one of the Police Justices in and for the said City, by Hiram L. Tracey, of the Hoffman House, that at the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of August, 1870, one Orange S. Stevens obtained from him the sum of $100 by means of a false check, with intent to cheat and defraud. These are, therefore, in the name of the people of the State of New-York to command you, the said costable and policeman, and every of you, to apprehend the body of the said defendant and forthwith bring him before me or some other Justice for the City and County of New-York, at the Police Office, Halls of Justice, Centre street, in said City, to answer said charge, and to be dealt with as the law directs.

Given under my hand and seal this 26th day of October, 1870.

JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

At this moment a gentleman alighted from a buggy at the entrance to the Tombs in Franklin-street. Stevens was leaning out of the examination-room window, and, when he saw this gentleman enter the door, evinced signs of trepidation. The gentleman came up stairs, accompanied by Detective Rielly, of the Central Office. As they entered the examination-room Stevens passed quickly out of the door. The gentleman turned to Detective Rielly and said, "That's the man." Detective Rielly said to Detective Heidelberg, "Rearrest him, Charley." Stevens, in the meanwhile, had walked rapidly through the Court-room, out on the Centre-street side, and was stepping on a Fourth-avenue car when the detective said, "You're wanting in the Court-room." Stevens changed color and went back with him. In the examination-room, in the presence of the reporters for the various papers, Stevens was rearrested. He was greatly agitated, and said "Who is the complainant." He was answered, "A lady." He at once said "Let me see the man, and was going down stairs after the gentleman who had identified him, when Detective Heidelberg stopped him. Stevens then called Detective Rielly to one side and whispered, "Can't you have this stopped, some way?" and Rielly indignantly answered "No, Sir." The complainant then appeared, in the person of Mrs. Kate Woods, of No. 105 West Twenty-fifth-street. She walked right over to where Stevens was sitting and said, "Oh, how are you, Mr. George Harley?" Stevens winced visibly. Alderman Coman asked Mrs. Woods to tell her story. She said: "I live at No. 105 West Twenty-fifth-street. This man came to my house last September and introduced himself as George Harley, a brother of Harry Harley, the Oil Prince. From the facts in reference to the oil business which he knew, and the evident acquaintance he had with Mr. Harry Harley's friends, I believed his story. He borrowed money from me at various times, amounting to $53. I asked him for payment, and he produced a check, I don't know on what bank, for $30, and asked me for the balance. I said I would not do it. He said he could have the check cashed in the Hoffman House, and I sent my servant out with him. She waited over an hour for him in Rushton's drug-store, and he came riding up from the Fifth-avenue Hotel and gave her this." Mrs. Woods here produced a note written on an envelope stamped "Fifth-avenue Hotel," as follows: "Mrs. Woods: Our clerk not in. I will call in person with money. GEORGE." "Some days after," continued Mrs. Woods, "he came again and producing this check, drawn in favor of George Harley by Michael Jones, of Pittsburg, for $150, asked me for the loan of $30, which I gave him. He then gave me the check which he represented as good, and asked me for the difference, $75. I refused, saying he would have to wait until I got the draft cashed. I sent the draft on to Pittsburg for collection by Adams Express Company, and it was returned unpaid, marked: 'Not collectable. Pay no attention.'" Mrs. Woods handed the draft, the express envelope and the note signed "George," to Alderman Coman. While Alderman Coman had the draft in his hand, Stevens, in the most nonchalant manner, said, "Let me look at that for a minute." Alderman Coman had the good sense to see that if Stevens destroyed the draft, he destroyed the vital evidence in the case, and the Alderman, cynically smiling, replied "Not much." Then Stevens made another effort to get clear by offering Mrs. Woods $100 to settle the case. She refused. Alderman Coman, on Mrs. Woods' complaint, being drafted by the clerk, said: "I'll commit you for trial in default of $2,000 bail." He was taken down stairs and locked up in the prison. He astonished Mr. Mark Finlay, the Deputy Warden, by shaking hands with him, although Mr. Finlay remarked that he never saw him before. The detectives assert that they are in search of several other parties whom Stevens has defrauded.

The Steam-ship Adriatic.

The steam-ship Adriatic's last voyage from Liverpool to this port was accomplished in a few minutes less than eight days. During the first twenty-five hours, with a light easterly breeze, she steamed 403 miles. We are informed that had it not been for a heavy head sea during thirty-six hours, when her speed was slowed to eight knots, and the lightness of cargo causing part of her screw to be out of the water, there was every probability of her accomplishing the run from Queenstown to Sandy Hook within seven days.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Fat-Rendering Nuisance—The Vanderbilt Railroad—A Salt-Water Supply for the City.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, John Cochrane, President, in the chair.

BONE-BOILING AND FAT-RENDERING NUISANCE.

Alderman Joyce introduced a resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel to inform the Board what power the Common Council has to compel the bone-boiling and fat-rendering establishment to abate the nuisance caused by it. Mr. Joyce said that this step was necessary, as the Board of Health has failed to do its duty. It is impossible for the residents on the west side above Thirty-fourth-street to stand this nuisance any longer.

Alderman Martin reiterated what Mr. Joyce said as to the extent of the nuisance, and added that some few nights ago a private meeting of citizens of the Nineteenth Ward was held, and by them it was resolved that, if the Board of Health and Common Council neglect to abate the nuisance, two ten-pounder brass cannons be placed in front of the obnoxious establishment to drive it to ——.

The resolution was adopted.

THE VANDERBILT RAILROAD.

Alderman Conover submitted a long preamble and the following resolution in reference to the above railroad, which was ordered to be printed in the minutes:

"That the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby respectfully requested to report to this Board if in his opinion it is either equitable or lawful thus to usurp the franchise and right of the Corporation to the use, control, and supervision of its avenues and streets, and to tax our inhabitants to an amount at an excess of $3,000,000 to pay for such usurpation; and further, his opinion as to the legality or constitutionality of any act of the Legislature of the State which authorizes or permits such unprecedented outrages when inflicted upon the people of the City without their knowledge or consent, and in direct opposition to their wishes."

A SALT-WATER SUPPLY FOR THE CITY.

Alderman Conover offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Works to inquire and report to the Board upon the practicability of having works erected on the North River at the upper end of the island for the purpose of raising salt water for the use of the City for sanitary and other such purposes as it can be applied; also the probable cost of erecting such works and laying the necessary pipes for distributing the water throughout the City.

Mr. Conover said such a plan is in operation in some European Continental cities.

Alderman Vance opposed the passage of the resolution, although sincerely in favor of inquiry. There is, he said, a sufficiency of fresh water for every purpose, and salt water is not needed.

The resolution was, however, carried.

A TUNNEL FROM NORTH TO EAST RIVER.

Alderman Conover moved that the Commissioner of Public Works be directed to cause surveys to be made with a view of ascertaining the length of time and amount of money necessary to construct an arched way or tunnel, twenty feet wide and of a height sufficient to admit of the passage of the largest loaded vehicle, under the carriage-way of Cedar-street, commencing at Greenwich-street, on the North River, and terminating at Pearl-street, on the East River; also, under Liberty-street, from Greenwich-street, to or near Maiden-lane, and under Dey and Johnson streets, from Greenwich-street, to or near Burling-slip, the said under-ground roadway or tunnel to be used for vehicle travel only. The resolution was postponed.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen called for yesterday was adjourned until Monday next, owing to the absence of a quorum.

The members present were the President, Messrs. Schwartz, Costelloe, Geis, Coddington, McDonald and Cuminsky. These gentlemen complained of the want of interest shown by the absentees as to the dispatch of business.

Mr. Geis, of the Committee on Law, explained that, in the absence of the other members of the Committee, it was his intention, even if a quorum was present, not to submit their report on the railroad frauds.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Yesterday's Proceedings—The Central Market Drill-Room Lease—Offices for the Marine Court.

After a recess of a fortnight the Board of Supervisors met at 1 o'clock yesterday, the Mayor in the chair.

In reply to a resolution of the Board, passed July 16, requesting the Corporation Counsel to communicate his opinion as to the power of the Board to purchase and lease land and erect armories and drill-rooms thereon, Mr. O'Gorman stated that the law clearly defines the right of the Board to do so, provided the amount expended is within the appropriation.

Mr. O'Gorman's communication was placed on file.

Supervisor Gilsey offered a resolution requesting the Board of Apportionment to apportion the sum of $6,000 for the purpose of leasing ground bounded by Second-avenue, Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, for the purposes of the militia, and also a further sum of $300,000, to defray the expense of erecting suitable buildings for the militia.

Supervisors Falconer and Conover spoke in favor of the site, and recommended the passage of the resolution, for the measures contemplated would prove economical.

The resolution was adopted.

THE CENTRE MARKET DRILL-ROOM LEASE.

Supervisor Gilsey, as Chairman of the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, reported, recommending the passage of a resolution requesting the Controller to pay Mr. Lawlor, lessee of Centre Market, the rent due him on account of lease of portion of building as an armory and drill-room, as the same shall fall due quarterly.

Supervisor Conover moved an amendment to the effect that the request to pay apply to all others as well as Mr. Lawlor, if their claims were lawful. He could not understand why exception should be made in favor of that man, who was making $2,000 or $3,000 a year out of the lease from the City.

Supervisor Gilsey would accept the amendment. He said he was requested to offer the resolution by the County Auditor, Earle.

Supervisor Vance regretted that Mr. Gilsey would accept the amendment, which he considered too sweeping.

Supervisor Conover—I said if the claims were legal.

Supervisor Vance could see no necessity for such amendment.

Mr. Conover then moved to re-refer the resolution to the Committee, which was agreed to.

The Committee on County Offices presented a resolution to the effect that the Committee be authorized to have the rooms formerly occupied by the Bureau of Elections, in the building in the Park, on the corner of Chambers and Centre streets, (with the exception of the room on the south-west corner,) fitted up in a suitable and economical manner for the use of the Marine Court.

Supervisor Van Schaick asked if the cost was set down. He would like to have a limit to the cost, as there might be a job in it.

Supervisor Conover rose immediately, and after saying that if the expense were too much it could be voted down, he took Mr. Van Schaick to task for making use of such language. Mr. Conover said he knew no man more likely to put up a job than Mr. Van Schaick. He said it was time that a stop was put to the use of such language. I have submitted to it for some time past and cannot do it any longer.

The resolution was finally adopted.

The Committee on County Offices reported, presenting a resolution to authorize the Committee to fit room in the basement of the brown-stone building for the use of the Board of Assessors. The resolution was carried.

The Board adjourned until Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

The Powers of the Board of Audit—Judge Pratt's Decision.

In the case of The People *ex rel.* Grant against the Board of Apportionment and Audit, in which an alternative writ of mandamus was issued against the defendants, directing them to allow, or show cause why they have failed to allow, the full claim of the relator for salary as a County officer, Judge Pratt has rendered a decision, as follows: The return filed by the defendants to the alternative writ of mandamus does not contain sufficient allegations to enable the Court to determine that they have done their duty under the law. There is no denial that the relator was appointed to an office in the Bureau of County Affairs, that his salary was legally fixed, and that he faithfully performed all the duties during the time for which he claims pay. Assuming these statements to be true, it was not competent for the defendants to audit the bill for any less amount. While it is true that a discretion is vested in the Board of Apportionment and Audit as to how they shall audit a claim, yet it is a legal discretion, and must be exercised faithfully and in accordance with legal principles. Where a claimant's salary is fixed by law, and he has performed his whole duty, he has entitled himself to be paid. It may be that evidence was taken before the Board that satisfied them that the relator had not rendered the services as alleged, or that the salary was not fixed by statute or valid contract, but this does not appear. The return ought to show enough to enable the Court to determine whether the reduction made by the Board was made under the discretion conferred on them by the act appointing them, or an arbitrary reduction made in violation of the rights of the relator, as shown by his papers. The powers of this Board are analogous in admitting claims to those of the Boards of Supervisors in the several counties; and while the amount which they shall allow on unliquidated claims is in their discretion, yet, where the amount is fixed by law, or results from a valid specific contract, there is no such discretion. The return does not show upon what principle the reduction was made. The mere fact that they made a reduction is not conclusive. The case may be adjourned until the 8th inst., to enable the defendants to make a further return, on failure of which a peremptory writ may issue.

In the case of James L. Crosby, official stenographer of Part III., Supreme Court, against the Board of Audit, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, Judge Pratt, has rendered a decision that a mandamus issue to the Board of Audit directing that it forthwith proceed to audit and allow, by concurrent vote, the relator's salary for September, October, November and December, 1871, at the rate of $2,500 per annum. The writ is made returnable at 12 noon today.

THE CITY ADVERTISING.

Motions for Writs of Mandamus in the Supreme Court Denied.

In the case of the owners of the *Daily Star* against the Board of Audit, to compel the latter to allow a balance of $40,000, claimed for advertising, the particulars of which have already appeared in the TIMES, Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, has rendered his decision on the motion for a mandamus, in which he says: The allegation in the morning papers that the work was done under a contract is specially denied by the defendants. A writ of mandamus never issues to compel the audit of an unliquidated and disputed claim at a fixed sum. It appears that the defendants never audited the claim upon the assumption that there was no express contract fixing the sum for the work done, and their affidavits distinctly charge that there was no express contract. If there was no contract, it reared in their discretion to determine the *quantum meruit* for the service. The Court cannot, in such a case, interfere by mandamus. In order to justify such interference, it must appear beyond dispute that the specific sum is due by virtue of an express contract, or is an essential legal right. So far as appears by the papers submitted, the defendants have violated no legal principle. The case of the people *ex rel.* Johnson against Board of Supervisors of Orleans County, 45 N. Y. 196, which goes so far in affording a remedy by mandamus as any case in this State, does not justify the claim of the relator in this motion, but maintains the doctrine herein expressed. The motion must be denied. But as it may be in the power of the relator to establish beyond controversy the alleged contract, he has leave to renew his motion if he shall be so advised.

In the case of the *Irish Democrat*, a similar motion for a mandamus was denied, on the ground that the papers failed to show authority to do the work.

Injunction in the Brown Contract Case Dissolved.

As already noticed in the TIMES, it will be remembered that some months since, on complaint of one Deering, an injunction was issued restraining the Controller from paying any money on account of the Brown contract for the grading and regulating of Tenth-avenue. The contract was made by William M. Tweed while at the head of the Board of Works, and it is claimed that such contract was irregular and fraudulent.

The act creating the Board of Contracts makes it the duty of that body to validate a contract notwithstanding irregularity, provided no fraud is found in its making or fulfillment, and on these latter points testimony was submitted to the Board on both sides. Plaintiff then applied for and obtained an injunction against the Board restraining them from entertaining the matter any further, or issuing their certificate. This injunction was served on Thurs

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 5.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...118⅛	$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.116⅝
2,000 do....118⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Pacific Mail....75½	1400 Rock Island....110⅝
1800 do....75⅝	100 Pacific Mail....36⅜
500 do....75⅜	500 do....36⅜
500 do....75½	200 do....s3. 36⅜
2700 do....75⅜	100 do....36⅝
2700 do....75	100 do....36⅜
100 do....s3. 74⅞	100 do....s10. 36⅜
100 Panama....125	400 North-western....74⅜
100 Western Union....74⅜	100 do....c. 74⅜
100 do....74⅜	100 do....s10. 74
700 N. Y. C. & H..s3...97⅝	100 do....c. 74
200 do....97⅝	100 do....74⅜
500 do....b3. 97⅝	200 do....s3. 74
700 do....97⅜	100 Bos., H. & E....6⅞
100 Lake Shore....90⅝	300 Ohio & Miss....44⅜
100 do....c. 90⅝	200 do....c. 44⅜
100 do....b3. 90⅝	100 do....44⅜
200 do....b3. 90⅝	1500 do....44⅜
1100 do....90⅝	200 C., C. & I. C....35⅜
100 do....s3. 90⅝	200 do....35⅜
800 do....90⅝	100 do....35⅜
200 Erie Railway..s3. 48⅜	200 do....35
200 do....48⅜	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. St. 6s,old. 73½	300 Erie Railway..b.c. 48⅜
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 73⅜	200 do....48⅜
1,000 Missouri 6s....94½	300 do....49
1,000 Texas 10s, '86...88	100 do....c. 49
20,000 L. S. Con. R....100⅜	100 Erie R. Pf...b.c. 73
1,000 Pac. 7s, Gt'd. by St. of Missouri. 98	100 do....c. 73⅜
	100 M.& St.P.R.R.b.c. 55⅜
10,000 do....97⅜	100 do....55⅜
1,000 Cen.Pac. G. bds.102	215 L. S. & M. So.R.R. 90⅜
8,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 89⅜	200 do..bet. call. 90⅜
1,000 do....89⅜	20 do....90⅜
16,000 Un. P. 7s, L. Gt. 81⅛	100 do....90⅜
5,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In. 87	100 do....b3. 90⅜
2,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st. 97	100 do....s3. 90⅜
1,000 do....96⅞	100 do....90⅜
2,000 O.& M. Con.S.F. 97	300 do....90⅜
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st St. Louis Div.. 90	100 do....90⅜
	100 do....90⅜
1,000 P.,Ft.W.& C.2d.100	100 Un.P.R.R.b.c.s10. 36⅜
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 76	100 do....36⅜
92 Bank of Comw'th. 85	500 do....36⅜
400 W. Un. Tel...b.c. 74⅜	100 do....b3. 36⅜
100 do....b3. 74⅜	500 C.&N.W.R.b.c.s3. 74
46 Del. & H. Canal...118⅛	100 do....74
100 Quicksilver Pf.b.c. 50½	100 do....b3. 74⅜
600 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.s3. 97⅝	200 do....s3. 74⅜
400 do....97⅝	2500 do....74⅜
100 do....c. 97⅝	600 do....c. 74⅜
10 Pacific Mail S. Co. 75⅛	100 do....74⅜
200 do....74⅞	100 do....74⅜
800 do..bet. call. 74⅞	200 do....s3. 74
100 do....c. 74⅞	200 do....b3. 74⅜
200 do....s3. 74⅞	200 do....74⅜
500 do....74⅞	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.110⅝
200 do....b3. 74⅞	500 do..bet. call.111
500 do....74⅞	200 do....c.110⅝
200 do....s3. 74⅞	200 M. & St.P. Pf.b.c. 78⅜
200 do....74⅞	1600 B.,H. & E. R..b.c. 7⅛
300 do....74⅞	100 do....s3. 7⅛
300 do....75	100 do....7⅛
300 do....b3. 75⅛	200 D., L. & W. R. R..104
300 do....75⅛	100 do....103⅞
100 do....75⅛	300 do....103⅜
700 do....75⅛	300 H. & St. Jo. R. R. 37
400 do....s3. 75⅛	100 do....37⅜
300 do....75⅛	100 do..bet. call. 37
100 do....s3. 75⅛	28 N.Y. & N.H. R.R.146
700 do....75⅛	200 O. & M. R.R..b.c. 44⅜
400 do....75	100 do....44⅜
300 do....b3. 75	300 C.,C. & I.C. R.b.c. 35⅜
300 do....74⅞	100 M., K. & T. R..b3. 42
1200 do....74⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$18,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.116⅛	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.115⅝
1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C...118⅛	800 do....115⅜
2,500 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.115⅜	4,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C...113
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.115⅜	75,000 do....113
900 do....115⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ P. M.

100 Pacific Mail....74⅞	200 St. Paul Pref....c. 78⅜
100 do....b3. 74⅞	100 Union Pacific....36⅜
200 do....74⅞	500 do....b3. 36⅜
500 do....75	300 do....s3. 36⅜
200 do....b3. 75	600 do....b3. 36⅜
100 do....b3. 75	1000 do....36⅜
200 do....74⅞	100 North-western....74⅜
100 do....c. 74⅞	600 Bost., H. & Erie....7⅛
200 do....75	100 do....b10. 7⅛
700 do....75⅛	100 Toledo & Wabash. 75⅜
400 Western Union....74⅝	200 Han. & St. Jo....37⅜
200 do....74⅝	300 Ohio & Miss....44⅜
100 Erie Railroad....48⅜	200 do....b3. 44⅜
200 do....48⅜	100 do....c. 44⅜
200 Panama....124⅜	600 do....b3. 44⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Texas 10s, '76...88	200 Un. Pac.R.R..b.c. 36⅜
10,000 N. C. 6s, old....34⅜	300 do....36⅜
2,000 Alabama 8s....84	300 do....b3. 36⅜
5,000 U. P. 7s, Ld. Gt. 81⅛	28 C. & P. R. B. G'd. 92
25,000 do....81	700 C.& N.W.R.b.c. 74⅜
20,000 U. P. 10s, Inc....86⅞	25 C. & N.W.R.R.Pf. 90⅜
2,000 N.J.Cen., 1st, n.104	25 C.,C.,C.& I.R.R....90⅜
4,000 P..F.W. & C.2d.100	8 do....91⅛
2,000 C. & T. S.F.Bds.103	50 N. J. Cent. R. R....107⅞
8 Bank of Com....118	100 M.& St.P.R.R.b.c. 55⅜
25 Ger. Am. Bank....100	100 do....b3. 55⅜
100 West. U. Tel...b.c. 74⅜	100 do....55⅜
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 75	100 do....55⅜
100 do....b.c.b3. 75⅛	100 do....s5. 55⅜
100 do....75⅛	300 do....b3. 55⅜
1100 do....75	100 M.& St.P.Pf...b.c. 79
100 do....74⅞	100 T.W. & W.R.R....75⅛
500 do....b3. 75⅛	20 P., F. W. & C. G'd. 97
900 do....75	600 B., H. & E. R. R....7⅛
200 do....75	200 do..bet. call. 7⅛
100 do....s30. 74⅞	60 Chi.& Alt.R.R.s3.118⅜
200 do....75⅛	300 Ohio & M. R. R....44⅜
400 do....75⅛	400 do...b.c..b3. 44⅜
100 do....b3. 75⅛	200 do....44⅜
700 do....75⅛	400 do....44⅜
100 Erie Railroad....48⅜	100 do....44⅜
100 do..bet. call. 48⅜	100 H.& St.Jo.R.R....37
5 L. S. & M.So.R.R. 91	200 Mor.& Essex R.R. 92⅜
200 do..bet. call. 90⅜	100 C.,C. & I.C.b.c.b3. 35⅜
200 do....b3. 91	100 do....35⅜
100 Panama R.R..b.c.124	300 do....35⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 5—P. M.

We compile from the first of August schedule of the Public Debt of the United States the following classification of the Funded (gold) Stocks of the Government, together with the changes by reduction in the principal and interest of the debt since March 4, 1869, when the present administration of the public finances came into office:

FUNDED (GOLD) STOCKS, UNITED STATES, AUG. 21.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$240,009,750	$33,821,300	$273,831,050
5-20s, 1864	37,878,150	37,006,500	74,884,650
5-20s, 1865	120,078,100	39,346,950	159,425,050
5-20s,1865,(new).	158,560,550	62,131,300	220,691,850
5-20s, 1867	227,577,050	92,338,500	320,215,550
5-20s, 1868	25,865,450	13,392,000	39,257,450
Total 5-20s..	$810,269,050	$278,036,550	$1,088,305,600
Sixes, 1881	91,184,900	192,496,300	283,681,200
Fives, 10-40	55,994,200	138,573,100	194,567,300
Fives, 1874	13,955,000	6,045,000	20,000,000
New Fives,1881	75,393,300	124,606,700	200,000,000
Total	$1,046,796,450	$739,757,650	$1,786,554,100
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,846,150
Reduction of Funded Debt			$321,292,050
Yearly Gold Interest charge. 1869			$124,255,350
Present yearly charge			103,047,573
Reduction Interest charge			$21,207,777
Reduction in Funded Debt as above			$321,292,050
Reduction of Treasury Circulation			15,112,553
Total payments on Debt			$336,404,603

The Public Funds were generally an eighth better today, with a very limited business; the absence of London quotations, on account of the first Monday in August being a legal Holiday at the Bank of England, tending to prevent dealings. The sales included Sixes of 1881 at 118⅛, Five-twenties of 1862 at 116⅜, and of 1868 at 115⅛; also, Ten-forties at 113. The 1867s were steady at 115⅛@116. Five ⅌ Cents. of 1881 were 112⅞ bid, and 113⅜ bid for Currency Sixes.

Sterling Exchange is still lower, with sales at 108⅞ for prime Sixty-day bills, and quotation 108⅞@108⅛. Demand bills are called 109⅞@110. The inquiry for time loans of Gold which is met by Gold raised by the sale of Exchange, is still brisk. Sixty-day loans have been done at 1⅜ ⅌ cent. bonus for use of the Coin, and may be quoted 1⅜@1½. Longer periods are reported, 2⅛@2½ for ninety-day loans, and 2⅞@2½ for loans until 1st of January next.

The Gold market opened stronger, with sales at 115¼@115⅜, and loans for one day costing 1-64@1-32 ⅌ cent. for borrowing. Under cover of this, the Gold bulls sold freely, and the quotations fell off to 115⅛@115⅜ in the afternoon. The parties interested in keeping Gold up were free borrowers of Money, at advancing rates, at the Stock Exchange. When it was learned that their collateral security was Gold, and not Stocks, the scarcity of Coin for use in the deliveries of the Gold Room was understood. So also was the advance in Money this afternoon, when as high as 7 ⅌ cent. was paid. Until well on in the afternoon not more than 4 ⅌ cent. was paid on all loans with stock collateral. Apart from the necessitous position of the Gold clique, today's was really a 3 to 4 ⅌ cent. Money market.

Stocks have been stronger today, with, at times, a fair amount of business doing. Erie was dull, for want of the usual London dispatches, and varied only from 48⅜@48⅞@49⅛@48⅜, closing an eighth higher than on Saturday. The general market is about a quarter per cent. higher, after all the variations of the day, which were frequent in a few Stocks, particularly in Pacific Mail. The range of sales was as follows: Pacific Mail, 75⅜@74⅞@75⅛@74⅞@75⅛; North-western, 74⅛@74@74⅜; Lake Shore, 90⅜@90⅛@90⅝@91; Ohios, 44⅜@44@44⅜; Union Pacific, 36⅜@36⅛@36⅛@36⅜; C., C. and I. C., 35⅛@35@35⅛; and Boston, Hartford and Erie 6⅞@7⅛@⅞. Western Union Telegraph was quiet at 74⅛@⅜, and New-York Central at 97⅜@⅛@⅞. The St. Paul stocks are better, the Common selling at 55⅛@56⅛@56, and the Preferred from 78@79½. This is partly due to the Company's decision to pay the dividend on the Preferred stock twice a year, instead of in one annual payment, as heretofore. Panama has fallen back a fraction; sales at 125@124⅜, against 125@124⅜ on Saturday. The investment stocks were steady and quiet; Erie Preferred sold at 73@73⅛, with 73⅛ still bid. Stocks lent at 3 and 4 ⅌ cent. interest, with two exceptions—North-western, in demand at 2 ⅌ cent. interest, and Erie, which cost the borrowers as much as 3-64 ⅌ cent. for the day.

In State Bonds, Tennessees were firm, Missouris a shade easier, and South Carolinas nominal. Higher quotations were made for the old Bonds of North Carolina; $10,000 reported at 34⅛, and $5,000 at 35 late in the day. Central Pacific Bonds were steady, 102@⅛; Union Pacific Gold Sixes a quarter lower, at 89⅛@⅛.

Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co. offer, at 88⅛ and interest, the First Mortgage Sevens of the Iowa and Dakotah Division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. The issue is $1,008,000 upon 126 miles of road, or $8,000 per mile.

After the Second Board of the Exchange, the following quotations were made, as against the last figures of Saturday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 5.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	112⅞	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅛
American Gold	115⅜	115⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97½	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅞	111⅛
North-western Common	74⅛	74⅜
Pacific Mail	75⅛	75⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	79⅜
St. Paul Common	58⅛	56
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	44⅜
Western Union Telegraph	74⅜	74⅜
Erie	48⅞	48⅛
Union Pacific	36⅛	36⅛
Lake Shore	90⅜	90⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	35⅛	35⅛
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42	41⅛

At the close of the Exchange, at 4 P. M., the market was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1872.

Gold receipts	$1,605,148 60
Gold payments	411,681 81
Gold balance	45,485,816 80
Currency receipts	487,132 87
Currency payments	688,522 77
Currency balance	8,535,114 98
Customs	971,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., '81....116⅛	5-20 coupon, n. iss., '65.115⅝
6 ⅌ cent., coup., '81....118⅛	5-20 coupon, '67....115⅝
5-20 registered, '62....116⅜	5-20 registered, '68....115⅜
5-20 coupon, '62....116⅜	5-20 coupon, '68....115⅜
5-20 registered, '64....116⅜	10-40 registered....109⅜
5-20 coupon, '64....116⅜	10-40 coupon....112⅞
5-20 coupon, '65....116⅜	5s coupon, '81....112⅞
5-20 reg., n. iss., '65....115⅜	6s currency....113⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old....73⅛	Alabama 8s....84
Tenn. 6s, new bds....73⅛	A. 7s, L.R.P.B.& N.O. 44
Va. 6s, old....44⅛	Texas 10s, '76....87⅛
Va. 6s, Consol. bds....50⅛	Ohio 6s, '81....100
Va. 6s, Def. bds....15	Ohio 6s, '86....100
Georgia 6s....73	Kentucky 6s....100⅛
N. Car. 6s, old....33⅛	N. Y. reg. B. Loan..106⅛
N. C. to N. C. R. R. Co. 45	N. Y. coup. B. Loan..107⅛
N. Car. Special Tax..14⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '74.105⅛
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July..27⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75.105⅛
Missouri 6s....94	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77.105⅛
Connecticut 6s....99	N. Y. 5s, C. Loan, '74.100

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	
City 6s, New	101⅛	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	126	About.
Pennsylvania Central	59⅛	59⅝
Reading	116⅜	117
Lehigh Valley	59⅛	59⅜
Catawissa Preferred	45	45⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27⅛
Northern Central	39⅛	39⅜
Lehigh Navigation	42⅜	42⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93⅛

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ INVESTING MONEY.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, through its Financial Agents, offers for sale its First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds. They fall due in 30 years, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, payable semi-annually, are exempt from U. S. tax to the holder, and are secured by first and only mortgage on

1. The Railroad, its Right of Way, Franchise, Rolling Stock, and other property.

2. Its Traffic or Net Earnings.

3. A Government Grant of Land, averaging, on completion of the Road, about 23,000 acres per mile of track.

The Road follows what is known as the Valley Route to the Pacific, flanked most of the way by an excellent country, and is assured in advance of a vast and profitable traffic which already awaits its completion. The work of construction is steadily and satisfactorily progressing; the settlement of the adjacent country and the building of towns keep pace with the advance of the road; a large body of the Company's lands is already in market, and the proceeds of sales will constitute a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Company's Bonds, which are convertible at 110 into the Company's Lands at market prices.

Believing that these Bonds, both in point of safety and profitableness, constitute such a security as judicious investors can approve, we recommend them to the public. Government Bonds and all marketable securities are received in exchange at current quotations without cost to the investor.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington,
Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

☞ THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD
NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities, at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks....21	Molasses, (N.O.,) bbls. 257
Bees-wax, pks....17	Oil, bbls....150
Cotton, bales....1,687	Spirits Turp., bbls....965
Cotton-seed, bags....470	Crude Turp., bbls....50
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls....400	Tar, bbls....155
Copper, bbls....17	Resin, bbls....5,645
Dried Fruit, pks....97	Cut-meats, pks....116
Eggs, bbls....574	Lard, pks....112
Flour, bbls....11,611	Stearine, pks....19
Wheat, bushels....130,740	Butter, pks....1,896
Corn, bushels....235,390	Cheese, pks....5,625
Oats, bushels....113,835	Butter, pks....151
Rye, bushels....7,300	Pea-nuts, bags....479
Malt, bushels....23,846	Pecans, pks....80
Flaxseed, bags....54	Rice, pks....131
Beans, bbls....127	Spelter, pcs....1,073
Corn-meal, bbls....450	Starch, boxes....764
Corn-meal, bags....200	Sumac, bags....140
Oat-meal, bbls....200	Tobacco, hhds....652
Hops, bales....34	Tobacco, boxes & cs..2,015
Hides, No....4,694	Whisky, bbls....275
Hides, bales....430	Wool, bales....179
Leather, sides....6,466	Skins, bales....89
Moss, bales....121	

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Anglia, for Glasgow—63 bales Hogshair, 500 bbls. Resin, 5,818 boxes Cheese, 70 boxes Meats, 160 bags Waste, 50 boxes Bacon, 10 tcs. Pigs' Feet, 43 boxes Stearine, 235 pks. Butter, 30,600 bushels Wheat, 472 bbls. Flour, 8,375 bushels Corn, 7 bbls. Wax, 23 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Rosalia Storita, for Gloucester—20,824 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Kate Upham, for Great Yarmouth—2,009 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Armonia, for Queenstown and orders—25,719 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Hermann, for Bremen—30 hhds. Tallow, 400 tcs. Lard, 448 tcs. Tobacco, 25 cases Oil Peppermint, 50 bbls. Beef, 31 cases Clocks, 8 pks. Agricultural Implements, 1 keg Potash Salt, 160 bales Tobacco, 1,038 cases Tobacco, 338 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 72 hhds. Tobacco, 2 bbls. Pork.

By the brig Lizzie Zittlosen, for Stettin—2,679 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Deodata, for Stettin—2,300 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Westfold, for Cronstadt—3,079 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Firdar, for Konigsberg—1,897 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Nomad, for Cadiz—130,200 Staves.

By the brig T. Remick, for Cadiz—107,280 Staves.

By the brig Juan, for Barcelona—50 bbls. Petroleum, 350 bbls. Resin, 7,440 Staves, 200 boxes Drugs.

By the bark India, for Odessa—12,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig C. F. Eaton, for Beyrout—10,800 cases Petroleum.

By the bark Caruana, for Matanzas—60 pks. Manufactured Iron, 223 pks. Rope, 131 pks. Hardware, 23 pks. Wooden-ware, 7 pks. Paint, 18 pks. Glassware, 109 pks. Drugs, 109 pks. Machinery, 9 pks. Lamps, 3 pks. Pumps, 22 pks. Agricultural Implements, 44 pks. Springs, 25 bbls. Pitch, 84 kegs Nails, 30,000 Bricks, 15 bales Oakum, 50 bags Bran, 88 kegs Bolts, 68 bbls. Resin, 275 bbls. Plaster, 6,500 feet Lumber, 24 pks. Packing, 1,644 Shooks and Heads, 2,210 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 80 gallons Petroleum, 28,722 ℔s. Tallow, 4,358 ℔s. Ham, 18 boxes Tacks, 135 bushels Oats, 5,325 ℔s. Grease, 30,000 Hoops.

By the bark J. Boulton, for Laguayra, &c.—1,335 bbls. Flour, 15 cases Sewing-machines, 13 pks. Washing-machines, 9 cases Furniture, 37,341 ℔s. Tallow, 33,055 ℔s. Lard, 51 bdls. Shooks, 4,725 ℔s. Butter, 6,000 gallons Petroleum, 8 boxes Corn Starch, 5 boxes Shoe Nails, 34 boxes Oysters, 825 boxes Perfumery, 10 pks. Cassia, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 3,428 ℔s. Ham, 7 pks. Lamps, 352 boxes Fire-crackers, 8,045 ft. Lumber, 39 pks. Hardware, 65 pks. Domestics, 1,993 ℔s. Tobacco, 128 pks. Rope, 1,600 bushels Wheat, 889 ℔s. Cheese, 10 boxes Salmon, 18 rolls Matting, 170 boxes Candles, 50 bbls. Pork, 8 bbls. Beef, 10 bags Pepper, 5 bags Pimento.

And from Philadelphia, for Stettin, by the bark Pauline, 104,829¼ gallons Refined Petroleum....For Konigsberg, by the bark Southern Belle, 157,034 gallons Refined Petroleum.

And from Baltimore, during the week, for European ports: For Bremen, by the North German steam-ship Leipzig, 600 bbls. Alumnia, 1,110 bags Bark, 10,064 bushels Corn, 4 hhds. Bees-wax, 758 hhds. Tobacco, 220 hhds. Tobacco Stems....For Copenhagen, by the Danish bark Hjoge, 74,574 gallons Petroleum....For Belfast, Ireland, by the Italian bark Leonilda Donovaro, 38,067 bushels Corn....For Dublin, Ireland, by the British bark James Muir, 26,600 bushels Corn.

COFFEE—A more active business has been reported in Rio and Santos at firm rates for desirable samples, though the poorer grades were quoted weaker and irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 4,084 bags Rio by the Nora, 7,000 bags do. by the Ptolemy, 2,254 bags do. by the Stockton, 2,100 bags do. by the C. Leeds, 3,237 bags Santos by the Tyrian, and 1,150 bags do. by the River Platte, on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 22,695 bales; sales, 36,969 bales; stock in first hands this evening, as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, 94,249 bags here, 18,689 bags at Baltimore, 3,314 bags at Savannah, and 4,693 bags at Mobile. Other descriptions have been in fair demand at full rates, with sales reported since our last of 4,856 bags Costa Rica, received from Europe by various steamers, on private terms. We quote Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; fair, 16¼c.@16¾c.; good, 17¼c.@17½c.; prime, 18c.@18¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 and 90 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, at 15c.@18¼c., gold; Java at 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18¼c.; Native Ceylon, 16c.@18c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17¾c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 17c.@17¾c.; Savanilla, 16¾c.@17¼c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17c.; Porto Rico, 17¼c.@18¼c.; San Domingo, 14c.@14¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in fair request for early delivery at firm prices, with sales reported of 2,122 bales, including 859 bales to shippers, 846 bales to spinners, 117 bales to speculators, and 300 bales in transit. For forward delivery a livelier movement has been reported at unchanged quotations. Sales, 17,200 bales, (3,900 bales on Saturday evening and 13,300 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including on Saturday evening for August, 300 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 9-16c., 100 bales at 20¾c.; September, 800 bales at 20 11-16c., 200 bales at 20¾c., 300 bales at 20 11-16c., 100 bales at 20⅝c.; October, 900 bales at 19⅝c.; November, 600 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18 15-16c.; December, 800 bales at 18¾c. And today, for September, 400 bales at 20 11-16c., 200 bales at 20⅝c., 700 bales at 20 11-16c., 1,400 bales at 20¾c., 100 bales at 20 13-16c., 1,900 bales at 20¾c., 100 bales at 20 11-16c., 100 bales at 20¾c., 1,200 bales at 20 11-16c., 200 bales at 20¾c., 600 bales at 20 11-16c., 300 bales at 20⅝c.; October, 200 bales at 19⅝c., 800 bales at 19 11-16c., 900 bales at 19¾c., 400 bales at 19 11-16c.; 600 bales at 19⅝c.; November, 900 bales at 19c., 300 bales at 19 1-16c., 400 bales at 19c., 400 bales at 19 1-16c., 300 bales at 19c.; December, 300 bales at 18¾c., 300 bales at 18⅞c. The average of Saturday's forward deliveries as officially reported on the bulletin were as follows: August, 20.57; September, 20.64; October, 19.58; November, 18¾c.; December, 18.58. The receipts at this port today were 1,657 bales, including 759 bales from Charleston, 547 bales from New-Orleans, 7 bales from Galveston, 1 bale from Newbern, 145 bales from Savannah, 44 bales from Norfolk, 61 bales from Wilmington, 91 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 304 bales, and thus far this week 459 bales, against 987 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,673,237 bales, against 3,942,026 bales in 1870–71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Good Ordinary	19	19	19⅛	19⅛
Low Middling	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	21
Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	22
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛

EGGS—Have met with a slow sale at less buoyant prices, within the range of from 20c.@24c. for inferior to choice marks, the main inquiry having been for fresh lots of State, which have been quoted at 22c.@23c., Western at from 21c.@22c., and Jersey at 23c.@24c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been fair, and prices have favored sellers, on restricted offerings of stock. The home trade have been buying rather more freely. The export movement has been rather slow, desirable shipping brands having been comparatively scarce, and held above the views of purchasers. Sales have been made since our last of 10,700 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 65@$7 10; very good to fancy at $7 10@$7 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 65@$7 10; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7 15 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl	$3 65@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 85@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 60@ 6 10
Extra State	6 65@ 7 75
Extra City, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 85@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 75@ 7 15
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20@10 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 15@10 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 65@12 00

Southern Flour has been salable and buoyant in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls. at $6@$8 60 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$12 75 for very good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been steady and in demand at from $4@$5 05 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 375 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 ⅌ bbl. Corn-meal has been in fair demand at from $3 20@$3 75 for Yellow and White Western; $3 40@$3 60 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; sales, 550 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been decidedly more activity in Spring Wheat at an advance of 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, closing buoyantly. The main inquiry has been for export. Winter Wheat has been quoted up 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, but has been inactive, buyers, especially for milling, having been reluctant to purchase freely at the extreme asking rates. The offerings of desirable lots have been on a restricted scale, and holders have been generally quite confident in their views. Sales have been reported since our last of 178,000 bushels at $1 55 for very choice No. 2, called No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 53 for good No. 2 do., afloat; $1 57@$1 58 for choice No. 1, afloat; $1 50@$1 52 for inferior to good No. 2 Chicago and North-western Spring, afloat; $1 70@$1 73 for Red, and $1 77½@$1 80 for good to choice Amber Western, (Winter;) $1 40@$1 43 for very poor Red Western, and $1 80@$1 87½ for small lots of White Western.... Corn has improved a shade in price, and has been in fairly active request, largely for export, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 189,000 bushels, at 64c. for prime sailing-vessel grades; 61c.@63½c. for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western; 64c.@64½c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western; 70c.@72c. for White Western, and 57½c.@60c. for damaged. For forward delivery, 15,000 bushels prime Western, seller September, were placed at 65½c. ⅌ bushel....Rye has been rather stronger and offered less freely, but has been quiet; sales, 6,000 bushels prime Western, in store, at 74c. ⅌ bushel....Nothing new in Barley....Barley-malt has been quite sparingly dealt in on the previous basis as to price; small lots of prime Canada have been sold at $1 35 ⅌ bushel. ....Oats have again advanced 1c. ⅌ bushel on lighter offerings, and a good demand mostly on trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of 70,000 bushels at 46c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 44c. for do., in store; 44c.@45½c. for do., from track; 46c.@50c. for inferior to prime White Western, from track and afloat, and 41c. for (five car-loads) inferior new Black Southern Illinois, the latter the first receipt of the season, Messrs. Franklin Edson & Co., consignee.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet, but steady. We quote: Bags at 14c.@15c.; Bagging at 15c.; Domestic Bagging at 16¼c.@16½c.

HAY—The demand for Bale Hay has been quite moderate, chiefly for local use, at former figures, ranging from $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 60 for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Clover Hay, 85c.@$1; new Bale Hay at $1@$1 50; Straw at from 70c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been generally dull at old figures. We quote: American, $120@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$250 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Russia, $210@$215 ⅌ ton; Manila, 12c.; Sisal, 9c.@9¼c., gold; Jute, 4¼c.@6½c., gold; Jute Butts at 2¼c.@2½c., ⅌ ℔., currency.

HIDES—A very tame market has been noted, with values quoted more or less nominal. The week's receipts have been 51,968 bales; sales, 18,400 bales, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 800 Dry Santa Fé, 28½ ℔s., on private terms; 2,600 Dry Monte Army and Seconds, 22½ ℔s., at 22c., gold, as they run; 3,000 Dry Matamoras, 24 ℔s., at about 20c., gold, as they run; 2,600 Dry Indianola, 23 ℔s.; 1,600 Dry Texas, 22@23 ℔s.; 2,700 Dry Texas Kips, 8@11 ℔s.; 1,700 Dry Singapore Buffalo, (to arrive,) 30 ℔s.; 700 Wet-salted Matamoras, 55 ℔s., on private terms; 1,000 Wet-salted Texas, 50@60 ℔s., 12½c.@13¼c.; 500 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 1,200 Wet-salted City Slaughter, 65@75 ℔s., 12½c. The stock on hand is 291,900 Hides and 1,475 bales, (same time last year, 121,400 Hides and 1,285 bales,) as follows: 102,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c.; 93,750 Dry Montevideo, 25,400 Dry Rio Grande, 1,500 Dry Orinoco, 7,050 Dry Central American, 500 Dry Porto Cabello, 8,800 Dry Sierra Leone, (African,) 8,000 Dry California, 7,800 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 800 Dry and Salted West India, 11,800 Dry and Salted Mexican, 14,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 3,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 690 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 785 bales Calcutta Cow.

LUMBER—The offerings of stock have been more liberal, particularly of Spruce, and buyers, in most instances, have had any existing advantage as to price. The demand has been generally moderate. We quote: Southern Pine, $38@$45; White Pine Box Boards, $31@$35; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $32@$34; Clear Pine, $69@$79; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $54@$56; Cherry Boards and Planks, $78@$83; Oak and Ash, $58@$63; Maple and Birch, $38@$46; Black-walnut, $107@$130; Eastern Spruce, $15 50@$18 50; Shingles, $3@$5 50.

MOLASSES—Has been partially neglected and nominal; 20 bbls. choice New-Orleans were sold at 82c. ⅌ gallon. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@60c.; Cuba, 20c.@37½c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@86c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in reduced stock and wanted at firmer prices, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Strained at $3 75@$3 85, the latter rate delivered, and 750 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 37½@$6 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s....Tar has been in some request at uniform rates; 65 bbls. North County sold at $4 12½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 600 bbls., in lots, at 49c.@50c., closing at 49c.@49½c. ⅌ gallon, and showing less firmness.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, and weak in price, on the basis of 12c.@12¼c., in bulk....Refined has been in light demand and rather less firm, with sales reported here of 2,000 bbls., for early delivery, at 22¾c., and at Philadelphia, of 2,000 bbls. at 22c. ⅌ gallon....Refined, in cases, dull at 28¾c.@29c. ⅌ gallon....Naphtha nominal at 14¼c.@15c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull throughout, with prices quoted nominally unaltered. Sales have been reported of small lots, on the basis of $13 62½@$13 75 for new Western Mess; $12 75@$13 for old do.; $12 50 for new Western Prime Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been very limited, with sales Western Mess, seller August, September or October, quoted nominally at $13 50@$13 60....City-dressed Hogs have been in less demand, and quoted cheaper, closing at 6c.@6½c., as extremes, ⅌ ℔. Cut-meats continue in moderate demand at from 11c.@16c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 6c.@⅞c. for Shoulders; 7c.@7½c. for Bellies, ⅌ ℔. The reported sales since our last equal 150 pks., within the range. Bacon has been held very firmly, on light offerings, but has been quiet, with sales reported of 100 boxes light Long Clear at 8c., and small lots of Long and Short Clear at 8c.@8⅛c. ⅌ ℔....The main inquiry for Lard for early delivery has been for City and new Western at firm prices. Old Western has attracted very little attention, yet has been quoted about steady. Sales have been reported of 900 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, chiefly at 8½c. for new Western Steam; 8¼c. for old do.; 8½c. for prime City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8¼c. for No. 1. For forward delivery, the inquiry has been limited at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller January, at 9c. ⅌ ℔....Trade in Beef products has been comparatively slow since our last, within the range of from $7@$9 50 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 135 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $12@$15 for prime Mess; $16@$20 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams at $20@$24 as the extremes....Butter has been in light request as a rule at essentially unaltered figures. Cheese has been moderately sought after on the basis of our quotations. We quote: Butter within the range of from 13c.@28c. for inferior to choice State; 26c.@30c. for fancy lots do., and 9c.@17c. for Western; 17½c.@20c. for selections of do.; Grease Butter, 7½c.@8¼c. ⅌ ℔.; and Cheese within the range of 7c.@12¼c. for poor to fine, and 12¼c.@13c. for small lots of fancy Factory; 6½c.@12c. for common to very choice Dairy, and 3c.@6c. for Skimmed, ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite moderately sought after today at essentially unchanged prices. Good refining stock has been held with confidence, while the poorer grades have not been in much favor with buyers, nd have shown less buoyancy. Sales have been reported since our last of 763 hhds. and 485 boxes, including 474 hhds. good fair and 118 hhds. prime refining Cuba, all at 8 13-16c.; 171 hhds. fully fair to about scant good refining Porto Rico at 8¾c.@8⅞c., and 485 boxes Cuba on private terms. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8½c.; good do. at 8⅞c.; prime do. at 9c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.; No. 12 Clayed Boxed Sugar at 9½c.@9⅝c.; Manila, in bags, 7¾c.@8¼c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in more demand and quoted steady, with Powdered quoted at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Crushed, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Granulated at 12¼c.; A's at 11¾c.@11⅞c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 155,000 ℔s. at 8¾c.@9¼c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for good to strictly prime samples. Market steady.

TEAS—Trade has been slow in most kinds at about previous quotations, including Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 39c.@49c.; good to fine Hyson, 55c.@74c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 79c.@84c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 35c.@45c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 55c.@79c.; extra fine to finest do., 82c.@$1 12; common to fair Gunpowder, 48c.@67c., and Imperial, 37c.@47c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 77c.@97c., and Imperial, 57c.@62c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, $1 02@$1 27, and Imperial, 77c.@92c.; common to fair Twankay, 21c.@25c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 32c.@42c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 41c.@52c.; extra fine to finest, 77c.@$1 07; common to fair Oolong, 32c.@38c.; good to finest Oolong, 41c.@$1 06; common to fair Souchong, 27c.@36c.; good to fine Souchong, 42c.@55c.; sales, 1,000 half chests Souchong on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been quoted a shade firmer on a moderate trade; 250 bbls. sold at 93c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been a livelier inquiry noted for berth room, chiefly for Grain, for Liverpool and London, at a shade firmer rates. The chartering business has been moderate on the basis of rather lower figures, with the principal call for vessels for the Petroleum trade....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 300 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ⅌ ℔.; 78,000 bushels Corn at 7¾d.; 7,000 bushels do. at 8d., the closing price; 15,500 bushels do., (relet room,) at 7¾d. ⅌ bushel; 3,500 boxes Cheese at 40s....For London, by sail, 7,800 bushels Wheat at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 28 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.; 300 boxes Clocks on private terms; 100 tcs. Beef, at 5s. 6d ⅌ tierce, and 100 bbls. Pork at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; and by steam, 50,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 9¾d.@10d., mostly Wheat at the latter rate....For Bristol, by sail, 100 tons Copper Ore, 40 hhds. Tallow and 65 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms....For direct ports in the United Kingdom, a British brig, 217 tons, with Molasses, from Philadelphia, at 30s., and 23s. 6d., or, if for orders, 2s. 6d. more. ....For Havre, by steam, 1,100 tcs. Lard and 1,150 boxes Bacon, at ⅜c. ⅌ ℔., and 100 bbls. Pork, at $1 12½ ⅌ bbl....For a French port, a Norwegian bark, 515 tons, hence, with 3,800 bbls. Crude Petroleum on private terms....For Hamburg, by sail, 25 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco, at 45s.; 40 cases Seed-leaf do., at 35s.; 300 tcs Lard and 200 hhds. Tallow, at 42s. 6d. ⅌ ton; also a German brig, 450 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Antwerp, by steam, via Glasgow, 200 tcs. Lard, at 50s.: and, by sail, 3,500 tcs. Lard, at 40s., and 300 tons Provisions, at 40s.@42s. 6d. ⅌ ton; also a British ship, 1,336 tons, and another, 1,188 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth; a British ship, 1,056 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.... For Rotterdam, by sail, 25 hhds. Tallow, at 42s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Bremen, by steam, 400 tcs. Lard, 50 bbls. Beef, 30 hhds. Tallow, and 1,650 pks. Tobacco, on private terms. Also, a German bark, 553 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ⅌ bbl....For a direct port in the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 466 tons, hence with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.... For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, 316 tons, hence with about 10,500 cases Petroleum on private terms....For Marseilles, an American bark, 338 tons, hence with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum and Products, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 465 tons, with 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Cienfuegos, two schooners, with Lumber, from Port Medway, N. S., at $13, gold....For Hayti and back to Boston, a brig, 140 tons, with general cargo, at $1,575....For Pernambuco, an American brig, 270 tons, with equal to about 3,200 bbls. Flour, from Baltimore, at $1 20 ⅌ bbl....For Bath, Me., an American brig, with 2,200 feet Resawed Lumber, reported from Saltilla River, at $15....For Brunswick, Ga., an American brig, 191 tons, hence, with general cargo, and back, with Resawed Lumber at equal to $13 75....For Boston, a bark with Salt, from Cadiz, at 13¼c. gold, ⅌ bushel. ....For New-York, a brig and schooner, with Coal, from Cow Bay, at $3 62½; another schooner, with do., from do., at $3 50; and a brig, 339 tons, with Salt, from Turk's Island, at 12c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872.

On yesterday forenoon, 41 cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards, and were almost all sold off; quality ranged from poor to choice, prices from 9½c.@13c¾. ⅌ ℔., weights from 5 cwt. to 8¼ cwt., on 54 ℔s. to 60 ℔s. to the cwt., net. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade was fair; Cattle ranged from common to good, with some choice top Steers; prices ran from 10c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 5¼ cwt. to 9 cwt., on 55 ℔s. to 60 ℔s. to the cwt., net. Steers sold by the head from $102@$122. Trade in Veals was small. Grass Calves sold at $8 50 ⅌ head. Milch Cows are very slow; prices from $20@$81 ⅌ head, extreme range. Sheep fell in demand, but salesmen, by selecting lots, kept the prices up; these ranged from 6c.@7c. ⅌ ℔. Lambs slow, from 8c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. Live Hogs nominal, at our last quotations. City Dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

W. Thompson sold 181 Steers, Kentucky and Illinois mixed, from 12¼c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 6¾ cwt. to 7¼ cwt., scant; also, 105 Steers, Indianas, by the head, as follows, from $102 50@$103@$105@$115@$110@$122; held on sale, 34 Steers, Missouris, also, 33 Steers, Illinois. H. Westheimer sold for W. Furst 96 Steers, Ohios, good Cattle, at 13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; also, 79 Steers, Ohio coarse Cattle, from 11¼c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; again, for Smith & Roberts, 30 Steers, Ohios, smooth Cattle, at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for W. Kerner, 17 Steers, Ohios, fair Cattle, at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; also, for Potter & Co., 20 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔. T. Wheeler sold for self 82 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, from 12¼c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt., scant; also, for H. Khan, 90 Steers, Illinois, choice Cattle, from 13c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 45 Steers, Texans, grazed in Illinois, good for such like, at 11¼c ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, 36 Steers, Cherokees, poor Cattle, at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt. Carey & McCaffrey sold for selves 107 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 12¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, 49 Steers, Texans, fair for such like, at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; again, 23 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; also, for Miller & Co. 18 Steers, State Cattle, common quality, at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 85 Steers, Illinois and Kentuckys mixed, from fair to good, from 12c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. strong. Murray & Martin sold for selves 50 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, from 12c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt strong; also, shipped for Bermuda on private terms 23 Steers, choice Illinois. S. Ulery sold for self 90 Steers, Kentuckys, choice Cattle, from 12¼c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt., scant. C. S. Glover sold for self 32 Steers, Ohio good Cattle, from 13c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for selves 82 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, from 12¼c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, 58 Steers, Illinois, poor Cattle, at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt. T. Gilless sold for self 121 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 12½c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 7½@8¼ cwt. J. Wright sold for self 27 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. S. Healy sold for self 119 Steers, Illinois, smooth Cattle, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

P. Lerch sold 197 Sheep, weight 16,900 ℔s., at 6⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 15 Sheep, weight 1,280 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 220 Lambs, weight 6,460 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 15 Lambs, weight 860 ℔s., at 10c. ⅌ ℔.; also sold during the past week 4,795 Sheep and Lambs, average ⅌ head $3 39. Judd & Buckingham sold 61 Sheep, weight 5,050 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 75 Sheep, weight 6,610 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 211 Sheep, weight 17,020 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 227 Sheep, weight, 19,700 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 82 Sheep, weight 7,190 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 149 Lambs, weight 8,330 ℔s., at 9c. ⅌ ℔.; 217 Lambs, weight 13,040 ℔s., at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 190 Lambs, weight 11,450 ℔s., at 9¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 31 Lambs, weight 2,020 ℔s., at 10c. ⅌ ℔.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

S. McGraw sold 41 grass Calves, at $8 50 ⅌ head. J. Kirby sold 97 Sheep, weight 7,500 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 174 Sheep, weight 13,760 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 51 Lambs, weight 3,020 ℔s., at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 20 Lambs, weight 1,180 ℔s., at 9c. ⅌ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 357 Lambs, weight 23,540 ℔s., at 10c. ⅌ ℔.; 129 Lambs, weight 7,150 ℔s., at 9¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 129 Lambs, weight 8,690 ℔s., at 9¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 180 Sheep, weight 15,390 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 124 Sheep, weight 10,400 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 68 Sheep, weight 5,270 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔. Same firm sold during past week 7,128 Sheep and Lambs for $41,006 89; average ⅌ head, $5 90. Also, 433 Calves for $5,287 40; average ⅌ head, $12 30.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Aug. 3, 1872: 5,473 head of horned Cattle, 8,272 Hogs, 6,702 Sheep and Lambs. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week, 792 head of horned Cattle, 8,737 Hogs, 6,280 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Aug. 5, 1872: 2,657 head of horned Cattle, Western Stock, 34 Beeves, 13 Cows, 464 Veals, 199 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Aug. 5, 1872: 9,154 Sheep and Lambs, 106 Cows, 840 Veals.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid to dealers and jobbers for sound merchantable Produce, in good clean packages.

BUTTER—The receipts have been 6,348 pks. for the past three days, and 13,613 pks. for the week. There has been a very moderate movement reported in Butter since our last. The inquiry has been mostly from local buyers, who have been purchasing only to meet urgent wants at the ruling figures, which have been rather against the selling interest. There has been some call noted for low and medium grades, especially the latter, mostly for shipment, but the bidding has been generally on an unsatisfactory basis, preventing free dealings, though holders have been quite liberal in their offerings of supplies at asking rates. The business of the week was confined to shipment of 350 pks. The receipts of Butter since Jan. 1 have been 342,540 pks., against 341,000 pks. same time in 1871; exports, 2,529,472 ℔s., against 3,041,466 ℔s. same time in 1871. We quote:

State pails, ⅌ ℔	15 @20
State firkins and half firkins, ⅌ ℔	13 @26
State firkins, extra selections, ⅌ ℔	26 @28
State Welsh tubs and half tubs, ⅌ ℔	13 @26
Western, common to prime, ⅌ ℔	9 @17
Western selections	17½@20
Grease Butter, original packages, ⅌ ℔	7½@ 8½

CHEESE—The receipts during the past three days have been 47,528 boxes, and for the week, 101,570 boxes. Though the receipts have been liberal, much of the stock coming in had been purchased to arrive, mostly on account of shippers. Hence the supply available to buyers here has been on a comparatively moderate scale and all desirable grades have been held with a fair show of confidence, in view of the favorable advices from Liverpool, though the demand for stock has been decidedly less active for export, as well as for home use, within the range of our quotations. The past week's shipments were up to 92,300 boxes. The late freight engagements have been light. The receipts here since Jan. 1 have been 765,366 pks., against 625,000 pks. same time in 1871. Exports, 29,552,573 ℔s., against 27,736,639 ℔s. the same time in 1871. We quote as follows:

State Factory, extra fine, in small lots	12½@13
State Factory, fair to fine	10 @12½
State Factory, poor to fair	8 @10
State Dairy, ordinary to extra choice	6½@12
Western	6½@12
Skimmed	3 @ 6

EGGS—There has been a less active inquiry noted for supplies, and though the receipts have been rather limited, prices have favored purchasers. The receipts of the past three days have been 2,714 bbls., and for the week, 5,044.

State and Pennsylvania, loss off, ⅌ dozen	22@23
New-Jersey	23@24
Western	20@22
Canada	20@22

VEGETABLES—Business has been moderately active in most kinds of stock, of which anything like fair average supplies have been available, on the basis of the annexed quotations:

New Potatoes, ⅌ bbl	$1 75 @$2 50
Onions, new, ⅌ bbl	2 25 @ 2 75
Onions, ⅌ 100 bunches	2 00 @ 3 00
Egg Plants, ⅌ dozen	2 25 @ 2 50
Beets, ⅌ 100	3 50 @ 5 00
Turnips, ⅌ 100 bunches	2 50 @ 7 00
Turnips, ⅌ bbl	1 00 @ 1 75
Cabbages, new, ⅌ 100	6 00 @14 00
Tomatoes, ⅌ basket	1 25 @ 1 62
Tomatoes, ⅌ crate	62½@ 1 25
Squashes, ⅌ bbl	1 00 @ 1 50
Cucumbers, ⅌ 100	25 @ 50
Green Corn, ⅌ 100	50 @ 1 25

POULTRY AND GAME—There has been a moderate call noted for desirable lots, with values fairly supported.

Geese, ⅌ pair	$1 50@$2 25
Ducks, ⅌ pair	75@ 1 25
Turkeys, ⅌ ℔	16@ 22
Fowls, ⅌ ℔	18@ 20
Spring Chickens, ⅌ pair	50@ 1 00
Roosters, ⅌ ℔	11@ 12
Woodcock, ⅌ pair	87@ 1 00

GREEN FRUITS—Seasonable varieties have been in good demand within our revised range. Apples and Peaches have been much plentier; Pears also in better supply.

Apples, ⅌ bbl	$1 00@$1 50
Peaches, ⅌ crate	1 00@ 2 50
Peaches, ⅌ basket	40@ 1 75
Whortleberries, ⅌ bushel	2 25@ 3 00
Blackberries, ⅌ quart	7@ 18
Watermelons, ⅌ 100	10 00@40 00
Nutmeg Melons, ⅌ bbl	1 75@ 3 00
Pears, ⅌ bbl	2 00@ 8 50
Grapes, ⅌ ℔	8@ 15

DRIED FRUITS—Have been generally in light request, on the basis of previous figures.

Apples, sliced, ⅌ ℔	10 @ 13
Apples, quarters, ⅌ ℔	5 @ 10½
Peaches, peeled, ⅌ ℔	13 @ 26
Peaches, unpeeled, ⅌ ℔	4 @ 6½
Blackberries, ⅌ ℔	8 @ 11
Raspberries, ⅌ ℔	25 @ 30
Cherries, ⅌ ℔	18 @ 21
Pea-nuts, domestic, ⅌ bushel	$1 00 @ $2 00
Pecan-nuts	7½@ 10

BEANS AND PEAS—Have been inactive and nominally unaltered in values.

Beans, Marrow, good to extra, ⅌ bushel	$2 75 @$3 50
Beans, Medium	2 97½@ 1 25
Beans, Kidney, ⅌ bushel	2 20 @ 3 40
Peas, Canada, ⅌ bushel, in bond	85 @ 95

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Broom-corn, ⅌ ℔	$ 3 @$ 9
Brooms, common to extra	2 00 @ 5 50
North River Flax, ⅌ ℔	15 @ 18
Canadian Flax, ⅌ ℔	15 @ 18
Spinning Tow, ⅌ ℔	8 @ 10
Green Tow, ⅌ ℔	2½@ 3
Oil-cake, Western, ⅌ ton	40 00 @40 25
Oil-cake, City, (gold)	40 00 @40 25
Feed, ⅌ ton	20 00 @26 00
Oat-meal	6 75 @ 7 65
Corn-meal, bag-lots, ⅌ 100 ℔s	1 18 @ 1 60
Syrup, ⅌ gallon	25 @ 1 30
Ginseng	1 00 @ 1 15
Egg Oats, ⅌ bushel	40 @ 45
Feathers, Live Geese, ⅌ ℔	45 @ 75
Castile Soap, ⅌ ℔	11 @ 11½
Colgate Family Soap, ⅌ ℔	8¼@ ..
South Am. Mixed Hair, ⅌ ℔.,(gold)	31 @ 35
Western Hog Hair	11 @ 11½
American Horn	2 50 @11 00
Domestic Rags, White, ⅌ ℔	7½@ ..
Linen Canvas, ⅌ ℔	5¼@ 5½
Cotton Canvas, ⅌ ℔	7¾@ 8
Country Mixed Rags, (free of Woolen)	4 @ ..
City, ⅌ ℔	1 @ ..
Common Paper, ⅌ ℔	1⅛@ 1½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Flour steady; Spring Extra, $7@$8 for good to choice. Wheat quiet and firm for cash or August; No. 2 closed at $1 39, spot or August; longer options weak and easier, September, $1 13¼@$1 13¾; No. 1 Spring, $1 41@$1 40½. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, closing quiet and weak at 42¼c., cash or August; 43¼c. August. Rye dull and a shade lower; No. 1 and No. 2, 59¼c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Fall, 54c. Whisky in good demand at 90c. Pork quiet and unchanged; quotable at $13 90@$14, cash. Lard unchanged; Winter, 8¼c.; Summer, 8c.@8¼c. Bulk Meats in good demand. Bacon in good demand; no sales. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 7¼c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 217,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 435,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Flour active and steady; sales, 3,000 bbls., at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat firm and scarce; sales, one car No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 60. Corn unchanged; sales, 4,000 bushels at 58c.@59c. Oats dull; sales, one car Ohio at 40c. Corn-meal—$1 50 for Bolted, $1 40 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged. Shorts, $18. Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22 ⅌ ton. Highwines, 90½c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7¼c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 43c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by Lake—28,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Peas, 10,000 bushels Malt, 3,719,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—2,500 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats and 2,562,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—Flour steady; old, $8@$8 25; new, $7 50@$7 65. Wheat in fair demand for old and dry new; old, $1 60@$1 63; new dry, $1 45@$1 50; damp dull at $1 10@$1 35. Corn dull and drooping at 45c. Rye firm at 77c.@80c. Oats steady; old, 32c.@33c.; new, 27c.@29c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter in good demand for choice at 20c.@22c. Pork dull and nominal at $13 50. Lard dull and nominal; no offerings; Steam, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Kettle, 8¾c. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@8¼c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 8c., buyer this week. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured firm at 15c.@15¼c. Live Hogs firm at $4 65@$5. Whisky steady at 90c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Flour dull, declining and unsettled. Wheat dull at an advance of 10c.@15c.; prices irregular; new No. 3 Fall, $1 30@$1 35; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 45@$1 50; No. 1 Spring, $1 30. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 38c.@39c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 28c. Barley, no sales. Rye steady at 60c. Pork dull and unchanged. Bulk Meats higher; Shoulders, buyer August, 5c.; Clear Sides, cash, 8¼c. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. Lard steady; Summer, 8c. Whisky, 92c. Live Hogs firm at $4 50@$4 75. Cattle firm; ranging $2@$6 25. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, Aug. 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 60; Amber Michigan, $1 48; buyer September, $1 37; seller August, $1 34½@$1 35; seller September, $1 34; buyer August, $1 36; No. 1 Red, $1 50; No. 2 Red, $1 36; Old, $1 76; do. August, $1 34@$1 35; do., buyer September, $1 37; Rejected Red, $1 02. Corn dull and lower—High Mixed, September, 49c.; buyer August, 50c.; no grade, 47c.; damaged, 37c. Oats steady—No. 1 at 36c.; No. 2 at 31¼c.; Michigan, 33c. Freights firm—To Buffalo, 4c.@4½c.; to Oswego and Kingston, 9c.@9½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 held at $37 50. Flour firmer; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $5 50@$6 25; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $7@$7 75; Minnesota do., $8@$8 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., part new Wheat, $8 25@$9 25; Fancy, $9 50@$10 50. Wheat steady; New Red Southern, $1 65@$1 70; White, $1 80@$1 85. Rye held at 80c. Corn less active; Old Yellow, 63c.; Mixed Western, 61c. Oats dull; White, 42c.@44c.; Mixed, 40c. Coffee, Sugar and Molasses inactive. Petroleum steady; Crude, 16¼c.; Refined, 22c.@22¼c. Whiskey dull at 95c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.—Flour steady; Extra Family, $6 25. Wheat steady at $1 30@$1 40, on arrival. Corn steady; choice shelled and sacked, 60c. Oats, old, sacked, 40c.; new, in bulk on arrival, 27c.@29c. Rye very quiet. Provisions active and firmer. Pork, $13 25@$13 50 for round lots. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c., packed. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 5¼c.@5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides 8¼c., loose. Hams—Sugar Cured, 15c.@15¼c. Lard, 9¼c.@10¼c., order lots ¼c. higher. Whisky quiet and steady at 88c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—Lake Imports—Flour, 7,600 bbls.; Wheat, 16,697 bushels; Corn, 486,495 bushels; Oats, 9,100 bushels. Canal Shipments, by Elevator—Wheat, 168,221 bushels; Corn, 25,345 bushels; Oats, 11,796 bushels; Barley, 10,650 bushels. Railroad—Wheat, 40,950 bushels; Corn, 50,533 bushels; Oats, 9,150 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 75; Baker's $7 75@$8; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1 43. Corn steady at 52¼c.@52½c. Oats firm; Western, 35c.@35½c. Barley-malt unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—Flour unchanged. Wheat—Demand light, holders firm; No. 1, $1 40; No. 2, $1 33¾. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 42¼c. Oats—Demand light, holders firm; No. 2, $2 87½. Rye dull and nominal at 59c. Barley steady; No. 2, 58c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 7¼c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 5.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 44c. Resin firm at $3 for Strained; $3 50 for No. 1; $4 50 for low pale; $5 for pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 50 for hard; $3 75 for Yellow Dip; $4 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 90.

DETROIT, Aug. 5.—Wheat steady; Extra, $1 71; No. 1 White, $1 63; Amber Michigan, $1 48. Corn steady at 53c. Oats in good demand at 34¼c.@38c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 5.—Flour firm. Wheat nominally unchanged; nothing doing. Corn steady; Low Mixed, 50c. Oats steady at 36c. Petroleum—Refined in good demand and firm at 20¼c.@21c. for car lots; 21¼c.@22c. for small lots.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5.—Flour unchanged at $4 50@$9 50. Corn quiet and weak at 40c.@42c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9¾c. Lard unchanged at 9¼c.@10¼c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Wheat—Nothing done. Rye quiet. Corn in small supply; holders of Western Mixed firm at 64c., with no buyers. Malt—No sales. Oats stronger; small sales on private terms.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—Cotton entirely nominal; nothing doing; Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 96 bales; gross, 96 bales; stock, 7,453 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 5.—Cotton—Nothing doing; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 10 bales; exports coastwise, 298 bales; stock, 1,303 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 5.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96¼ for the issues of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Rentes, 56f. 26c.

ANTWERP, Aug. 5.—Petroleum, 46¼f. ⅌ bbl. for fine pale American.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

Clever Captures by the Police—The Proceeds of Two Extensive Silk Robberies Recovered.

About eleven days ago a man, who gave his name as John Rand, called on the agent of the unoccupied house No. 304 West Twenty-ninth-street, formerly occupied as a policy-shop, and stated that he desired to hire the premises as a cigar-store and dwelling. The terms proposed were accepted, and an arrangement entered into. On last Wednesday a truck-driver drove up to the store and deposited in it two large and apparently very heavy cases. The man known as Rand was there to receive them, and locked up the store after the cases had been brought in. So matters remained until last Saturday, when a resident in the neighborhood, thinking, from the fact of the store being closed, that there was something wrong, informed Capt. Sanders of his suspicions. The Captain soon learned that, on last Thursday, the man Rand went to a carman on Eighth-avenue and giving him the key of the store ordered him to take the two cases of tobacco he would find in there to the storage warehouse of H. G. Hagan, of No. 282 Ninth-avenue, and have them entered in the name of John Doyle. On Friday Rand ordered the same carman to take back one of the cases from the warehouse to the store. After the case had been in the store but an hour the carman was ordered to take it back to the storage warehouse, which was done. On learning this Capt. Sanders ordered Detectives Noble and Perkins to watch the storage warehouse for the coming of Mr. Rand, or Doyle, or whatever his name might be. But he did not come, and Capt. Sanders, procuring a search-warrant from Justice Fowler, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, took the two cases which purported to contain tobacco from the storage warehouse. Instead of tobacco, they contained eighty-two pieces of Lyons silk, striped, of the very latest and best quality—so late in the fashion that Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co., who have ordered similar silk, have not yet received their consignment. Each piece of silk contains 100 yards, and the eighty-two pieces are valued at over $25,000. It was at first thought that the silks were part of those owned by H. B. Claflin & Co., which were stolen from a bonded warehouse some time since, but the firm sent word that they were not. The only clue to their ownership is that the initials of the importing firm, "A. Z.," are on one label, which had not been stripped from one piece of silk. On the other eighty-one pieces there was a shred of paper which could give the Police a clue to the ownership of the goods.

In the Twenty-eighth Precinct another important capture was made. Two men, who give their names as William Howard and Hugh Kelly, were arrested for breaking into and robbing the bonded warehouse of Charles N. Doane, of No. 503 Washington-street, of twenty pieces of silk, valued at $10,000. The report of Capt. Garland was that about 11½ o'clock on Sunday night Detective Van Gerichten and a private watchman named Walsh were passing by the tenement-house, No. 499 Washington-street, and saw Kelly, who lives in the tenement-house, sitting on a table which covered a wash-stand which was on the sidewalk. Van Gerichten approached Kelly and asked him what he was guarding so carefully, when the latter appeared very much frightened. This excited the suspicion of the officer, and he insisted on seeing what was in the wash-stand. Kelly protested against being disturbed, but was quickly taken from his seat by the officer, who upon removing the table found two bags in the wash-stand, and opening them found six pieces of silk, for which Kelly could not give a good account, but told three or four different stories in as many minutes. The officer arrested Kelly and took him with the silk to the station-house, where he was locked up.

Capt. Garland at once suspected that Doane's bonded warehouse had been broken into, and proceeding to the tenement-house, searched it thoroughly. On the top floor in a room occupied by William Howard, the Captain found two pieces of silk and a fine set of burglars' tools, including two "combination jimmies." Howard was at once arrested. The officers then proceeded to the roof of the house, and gaining the roof of the bonded warehouse, found that two iron bars had been removed from the scuttle far enough to admit the entrance of the body of a man. On making an examination, they found that one case had been broken open, and the contents, supposed to be twenty pieces of silk, and valued at about $10,000, had been stolen. One of the thieves had evidently been secreted in the warehouse during the day, for the bars of the scuttle were screwed off from the inside and not from the roof.

Gas-Light in the City.

The police made the following report yesterday of the number of gas-lamps in each precinct found not lighted on Sunday night:

Precinct.	No. of lamps.	Precinct.	No. of lamps.
32	126	5	5
12	21	3	2
8	6	6	12
9	16	19	13
20	61	18	33
11	7	29	9
10	28	22	24
27	0	23	41
26	1	21	38
13	27	28	10
15	18	30	2
4	0	31	24
2	7	17	26
3	4	16	24
1	22		
14	15	Total	622

The New Shipping Act.

It was reported yesterday in many of the South-street shipping offices that a test case will speedily come before the Courts, in which a mandamus will be applied for against Gen. Arthur, the Collector of the Port, should he refuse to sanction the clearance of a vessel under the old shipping law. The owners of vessels state that they consider they have the right to pay off their sailors at their own office without being forced to go to the Sailors' Exchange, at Cherry-street.

The following three gentlemen were appointed yesterday Deputy Commissioners by Capt. Duncan—J. H. Pentz, W. Jencks and Eugene Kingsbury, the last-mentioned for steamers. All these gentlemen have been connected with South-street shipping houses, and are consequently familiar with the business of shipping and paying off sailors.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.—4, Harring et al. vs. Rush et al.; 11, Thomson vs. Schlose; 22, Kingsland et al. vs. Morris et al.; 34, Mander vs. Mander et al.; 46, Dearing vs. The Mayor, &c. Call 56, Myers vs. Hanford.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, James Wrightman and William White, burglary, two cases; 2, James Donagon, felonious assault and battery; 3, George Leykauf, felonious assault and battery; 4, Christopher Walsh, felonious assault and battery; 5, Daniel O'Donovan, felonious assault and battery; 6, Henry Gannon, grand larceny; 7, Patrick Dunn, grand larceny; 8, William C. Yorke, grand larceny; 9, Dominick Campbell, Jane McClane and John Ellison, grand larceny; 10, John Meehan, larceny from the person; 11, Edward Bogan and Simon J. Thomas, larceny from the person; 12, William Green, larceny from the person; 13, Morris Seickel, obscene literature; 14, John Dwyer, concealed weapons.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 5.

By Judge Pratt.

Holloway vs. Stephens et al.; motion denied, without prejudice.

Barnes vs. Brown; motion denied, without costs.

Ferry vs. Ferry; judgment and divorce granted.

Beers vs. Hovey; motion for injunction denied, without costs.

De Reviere vs. De Reviere; judgment and divorce granted.

Thompson vs. Waterman; proceedings dismissed.

By Judge Barrett.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company vs. S. Funcke; order settled.

Louis Henry vs. John M. Peck; order settled.

THE AUGUST TERM OF THE COURTS.

The August Term of the State Civil Courts commenced its session yesterday. In Chambers of the Supreme Court, Judge Barrett took his seat, and will preside during the entire term. In the Superior Court, Special Term, according to the programme made out at the beginning of the year, Chief-Justice Barbour, now in Europe, and the late Judge McCunn, were to have presided, but the term will now be divided up between Judges Monell, Sedgwick and Curtis. Judges Robinson and Loew will divide the term of the Common Pleas between them, the former sitting the first two weeks, and the latter the second two.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY—INVOLUNTARY PETITIONS.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Robeson vs. Godefroy et al., Pierson vs. Jones, Devoe vs. Roller, Hotchkiss vs. Cohen, Desbow vs. The Lodi Print Works, Bissicks vs. Hobbs and Hibbard, Beekman vs. Baldwin et al., The Mechanics' Mills vs. The Lodi Print Works, The Mechanics' Mills vs. Pippey, Granville Nicholson et al. vs. The Lodi Print Works, Weller et al. vs. Joseph W. Cummings, Pickhardt et al. vs. The Lodi Print Works, George W. Brown vs. Michael Hughes, Loomis vs. E. M. Martin and Albert King, Clarkson vs. The Tobacco Manufacturers' Association, Halsey et al. vs. Martin A. Smith, Shumway et al. vs. Caroline Solomon, Gibbs vs. Bock et al., Brill vs. Krom, Bamberg et al. vs. Posner, Washington A. Connolly vs. Wm. B. Allen, Miller et al. vs. Schrier, Bosworth et al. and Henry C. Folger vs. Mary McAndrews, Mabie, Murray and Morgan vs. Wm. Clarendon, H. E. Norton et al. vs. Slade, Alfred H. Smith et al. vs. Berry & Guthmann, Fowler vs. Floyd Brown, Koch vs. Schuster, Chase et al. vs. Hesthal and Fingerio.

The Stapleton Yacht Club.

The members of the Stapleton Yacht Club met on Saturday evening and fixed the time of their second regatta for the 29th inst., the course to be from the stake-boat off Stapleton to the buoy in Gidney's Channel and back, a distance of twenty-five miles. The prizes are a $150 silver cup for first class, and a $100 silver cup for second class, both presented by the citizens of Edgewater—the winners to be subject to a challenge for the space of thirty days.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE STEVENSON and Ellen J., his wife, Cyrus Pyle and Julia M. Pyle, as executor and executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob L. Pyle, deceased, Gideon C. Smith and Thomas C. Green, trustees of the estate of Jacob Metcalf, deceased, George W. Demarest, Stephen T. Wygants, Sarah F. Tobey, widow and sole devisee of Samuel B. Tobey, deceased, and the said Sarah F. Tobey and John F. Tobey as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Samuel B. Tobey, deceased.—Defendants summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 28, 1872.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Att'y,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 8th day of July, 1872.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIA A. LAWRENCE against CHARLES A. BUDDENSIEK and Doris, his wife, Cora Gaultier, William F. Reilly, Frederic Muller, John Haden, Samuel Wilson, William Winans, Jacob L. Downing, The New-York National Exchange Bank, Henry American, Albert G. Havens, Jonathan N. Havens, Gustavus A. Sturtzkober, George Graf, Melancthon F. Schureman, George H. Schureman, S. A. Woods, Adolph Klaber, Patrick Moran, Abraham J. Charles, Garret D. Losier, David Wooding, Charles Ruff, Michael Gaiser, Adam Wagner, Charles Pfeiff, Joshua S. Peck, John C. Wandell, Philip Muller, Robert Spreston, Edwin A. Bradley and George C. Currier.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on July 12, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1872.

JAMES E. WHEELER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Wall-st.

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SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE GROCERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against G. C. LIMA and WILLIAM FITCH, defendants—Summons—For a money demand on contract—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 College-place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand three hundred and twenty-two dollars, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jun 24, 1872.

STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 1 College-place.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of June, 1872.

STEPHEN B. BRAGUE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy1-law6wTu*

IN CHANCERY, IRELAND.—IN THE matter of TERESA GRACE and ELLEN GRACE, minors.—Pursuant to ruling of J. J. Murphy, Esq., the Master in this matter.—Whereas, Charles Byrne, formerly of Liverpool, and who died there in 1848, bequeathed by will his property (upon the death of the minors) to the children of his brothers Edward Byrne and James Byrne; and whereas Edward Byrne resided at Ballyrogan, and James Byrne resided at Ardinary, both in the County of Wicklow, and are both dead; and said James Byrne's children emigrated to the United States of America upward of forty years ago, and their address is unknown; and said minors are dead. Now all persons claiming to be children, or descendants of children, of said James Byrne are, by their solicitors, on or before the 1st day of October, 1872, to file their claims at the chambers of the said master, Four Courts, Dublin, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the proceedings in this matter.—Dated this 8th day of July, 1872.

J. J. MURPHY.

THOMAS I. FURLONG, Solicitor, No. 23 Eustace-street, Dublin, Ireland.

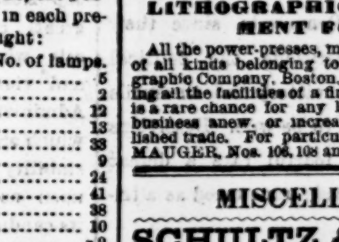
MACHINERY.

LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

All the power-presses, machinery, stones and stock of all kinds belonging to the New-England Lithographic Company, Boston, are offered for sale. Having all the facilities of a first-class establishment, this is a rare chance for any lithographer to embark in business anew, or increase to advantage an established trade. For particulars, apply to VICTOR E. MAUGER, Nos. 106, 108 and 110 Reade-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO
No. 860 Broadway,



Corner 17th-st. and Union-square where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

NOTICE.—THE CAMP-MEETING OF THE A. M. E. Zion Churches of Mount Vernon and New-Rochelle, Westchester County, that was to commence on the 8th of August, will not take place, on account of the adjoining grove being hired to a party of antelopers.

G. J. C.

FOR MASS-MEETINGS.—THE BEST and cheapest out-door light in the world for sale or hire. J. KIDD, No. 118 Maiden-lane.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 6, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROBIN HOOD—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GOOD FOR NOTHING, &c.—The Vokes troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ONE WIFE—Charlotte Thompson and Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

We beg to announce that, on WEDNESDAY, we shall publish the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the TIMES, printed in large, clear type, and to be repeated as often as may be deemed necessary. The first of the series will contain:

1. A list of the Tammany supporters and allies of Horace Greeley, with facts proving the alliance between them.
2. A clear and concise statement of the results of Democratic rule in New-York City.
3. Jake Thompson's letter.
4. A compilation showing Mr. Greeley's policy during the rebellion—his encouragement to the Southerners to quit the Union, and afterward his savage demands for their punishment and the division of their lands.
5. A compact and lucid exhibit of Gen. Grant's financial, Indian and foreign policy.
6. A record of Gen. Grant's opinions on all questions of public interest, compiled from his own Messages and other documents.
7. A statement of Mr. Greeley's wild and erratic theories on financial questions generally.
8. An interesting sketch of Gen. Grant's achievements during the war, showing the great services he rendered to the country while Mr. Greeley was clamoring for peace at any price.
9. The letters of Gen. DIX and Speaker Blaine.

In addition to the above we shall publish several special articles of great interest and value to all true Republicans, and to honest men of both parties, who regard with disgust the present infamous coalition between the worst class of Democrats and renegade Republicans.

We shall print **250,000** copies of this edition to start with. Orders should be forwarded without delay to this office.

Price $1 50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand. Single copies, 2 cents each.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Now that the truth comes from North Carolina, the boasting of the disreputable WOOD over a Democratic victory must seem to the Liberals stale and unprofitable. We have returns at this writing, unofficial but to be relied on, showing a majority of 1,966 for CALDWELL in seventy-two counties. The counties unheard from, it is believed, cannot overcome this solid advantage. The State Legislature, which WOOD and his companions had also set down as "overwhelmingly" Democratic, is so by but a small majority, if, indeed, the Lower House is so at all. With an honest Republican Governor, the State is likely to be safe from extreme Democratic legislation. Everything indicates that the patience of our friends under the premature rejoicing of the Tammany coalitionists is to be amply rewarded. One thing is certain, a failure to carry North Carolina must now be doubly annoying and injurious to the Democrats, since their frantic efforts to persuade the political camp-followers that victory and the spoils had already begun to be won. Desertions would follow at a fearful rate a defeat which had been already announced as a triumph.

Louisville, Ky., has rejected the Democratic-Liberal ticket by the decisive majority of two thousand. The Coalitionists had staked a great deal on success, and urged their followers to work for the ticket, to "rejoice the hearts" of friends of the Liberal movement throughout the State. But the coalition represented there, as it does here, the combined corruptionists of both parties, and the honest men of both parties have repudiated them there and will do so here. Congressman BECK—the champion libeler of the mongrel party—was unable to save his own county (Fayette) to the Fusion ticket, which lost heavily as compared with the Democratic vote last year. Does the editor of the Louisville *Journal* yet feel the "ground-swell?"

The special campaign edition of the TIMES, which we hope to have ready by to-morrow morning, will be the most varied, striking, and useful document for Republicans yet issued from the Press. We shall show what the return of Democrats to power would really mean, and illustrate the effects of Democratic rule by reference to the results produced in this City, where Democrats for some years possessed absolute power. They would not be likely to do better in the nation than they did in New-York. This edition will also contain careful and readable articles on our Financial, Indian and Foreign Policy; a very thorough comparison of Mr. GREELEY'S and Gen. GRANT'S opinions on public questions, compiled from their own writings, and a vast quantity of facts and information accessible in no other form. The type is large and clear, and every line of the work has been carefully written and edited. We strongly recommend this sheet to the notice of our Republican friends in all parts of the country, and we do so with the more confidence, since we have fixed the price at the merest trifle over the *cost of white paper and printing*. If we cover our bare expenses, it is all that we expect or wish to do. It seems to us that sufficient "documents" of a really useful kind have not been placed before our Republican friends, and our sole object is to supply this deficiency.

The haste of Mr. SUMNER'S reply to Speaker BLAINE'S trenchant letter is the only excuse we can think of for his ignoring the facts adduced by the Speaker. The latter showed that the Democratic Party, even with HORACE GREELEY at its head, would not enforce the equal rights of all and the constitutional amendments. He cited the explicit refusal of the Democrats in Congress to vote for "such reasonable legislation as may be necessary to make the constitutional amendments in their letter and spirit most effectual." This fact Mr. SUMNER quietly ignores. He is not, either, absolutely above sophistry. He talks of our history proving that Congressmen elected at a Presidential election are sure to be in sympathy with the successful candidate for President. But history shows no such thing. It shows only that Congressmen are in sympathy with the successful party. As Mr. BLAINE has proved by the votes of its representatives that the Democratic Party is *not* for the enforcement of the amendments, Mr. SUMNER prudently evades the question of what a Congress in sympathy with the Democratic Party would do.

The Lesson of North Carolina.

The close contest in North Carolina will bring some facts into clear relief. One of these facts is, that we may easily place too much reliance on the strength of the Republican Party in the Southern States. The Republican leaders in North Carolina were confident to the last of a very decisive victory—to be reckoned by many thousands. Our correspondent, after traveling over a large part of the State, and comparing notes, not with a few, but with all the residents most likely to be well informed concerning the prospect, also felt sure that the Republican majority would reach eight thousand to ten thousand. These apparently well-founded calculations prove to be erroneous.

The elements which combined to prevent the triumph anticipated in North Carolina are various. It was the first battle-ground of the new coalition, and every agency, legitimate and illegitimate, within Democratic reach, was brought to bear upon it. A large reserve vote, that had never before been cast, was called out, and it was given more generally to the Democratic ticket than was expected by Republicans. Yet Republicans were unreasonable in expecting to get it for themselves. The State was really a Democratic State, and the present vote is, though our own majority may be smaller than had been hoped, a definite, undeniable Democratic loss, as compared with the last election of State officers. The Democratic Party take courage rather from the disappointment of Republican anticipations than from any solid advantages gained.

But if we need not lose heart, we may take warning. The late election gives us fair notice that, while we must neglect no opportunity offered us in the South, our main reliance must be on the stanch Union party of the Northern States. The men who saved the Union in war must now allow no tampering with the results of the war. In every Northern State the campaign must be carried on from this moment to the night of election with the utmost possible energy. It is in these States that the moral strength of the party lies. In these States its objects are most intelligently understood; its principles most deeply rooted; its spirit most fervently shared. Here are the veterans of the war, and the millions who backed them for four long years with every effort that patriotism demanded. In the Northern States, mainly, are those great commercial and business interests which have been so steadfastly and vigilantly guarded by the upright Administration of President GRANT, and which are so seriously imperilled by the instability and corruption sure to be let loose upon us by the Tammany coalition and its candidate. In the North are the great manufacturing interests, which have found prosperity and security under a Republican Administration, and which can count on steady and intelligent treatment in case of its continuance, while the accession of the Greeley Democracy threatens them with ruin. In the North and West are the mass of the intelligent farmers of the country, who, in the long run, control its political sentiment, and who have always been in close sympathy with the practical character and straightforward honesty of the Government under Gen. GRANT. It is on these elements the Republican Party can depend, and to bring out these in their full strength should now be the main effort of our Republican friends.

Would we therefore neglect to canvass the South, or prosecute the fight in a languid manner? By no means. We would relax no effort to enlist in the cause every Southern man who believes in the irreversible nature of the solution made by the war of all the vexed questions that caused it, and who desires a peaceful and stable Government for each State and all States. But we would make sure, and doubly sure, that if, unfortunately, it turns out that the Union men of the South are *not* in the majority, the Union Party shall still hold the reins of power in the whole country. From this day, then, let the work of the canvass be pushed forward in every State, until the organization of the Republican Party shall have attained command of its full strength in every school district in the land. Then, and not till then, the cause may be considered safe.

Greeley and Commerce.

It has been pointed out by many financiers of high position that the election of Mr. GREELEY to the Presidency must infallibly check the flow of European capital to this country, and not only that, but cause the swift conversion of funds now invested in American stocks and bonds into other and better trusted securities. That this foreboding would be realized, no well-informed man can for a moment doubt.

One of the significant straws that mark the course of a current was conspicuously shown last Friday afternoon. At that time it began to be generally believed in Wall-street that North Carolina had gone Democratic. The immediate consequence of the belief in question was a decided drop in stocks, and a corresponding rise in gold. It is idle to impute the latter solely to the increased Customs' demand, arising from the operation of the amended tariff. The street knew before-hand, just as well as Mr. STEWART or any other of the great importers, what a great bulk of goods was held in bond, waiting to profit by the lowered rates, and what the street knows beforehand is "discounted" beforehand. But the street did not know what the Bank Statement of Saturday was to be, so that the latter could produce an anticipatory effect on stocks the day before; and consequently the Friday fall resulted from no such cause. To make this certain, however, stocks reacted and rose on Saturday afternoon *after* the publication of the unfavorable Bank Statement, and, by a coincidence not to be misinterpreted, after there began to be some doubt whether North Carolina had gone against the Republicans. Thus the response of Wall-street, to an event which seemed conducive to Mr. GREELEY'S chances of election, was ominously and unmistakably significant.

But if we waive the force of this particular instance, and refer the matter to more general facts and principles, we shall establish a chain of probabilities that will stand any amount of adverse strain or cavil. In the first place, whatever may be thought abroad of Mr. GREELEY in other respects, he is regarded there as visionary and unsound on the most important subjects of finance and political economy. This, be it remembered, is not a hasty judgment, founded on insufficient information of a man who has not had the opportunity to define and defend his views. It is a deliberate opinion, founded on thirty years' exposition and support of his views by a man who has had almost unbounded facilities for supporting and giving them currency. The political economists and financial writers of Europe have had equal data with those of America to arrive at conclusions on these points; and the conclusions are, that steadily consistent only in his blunders, Mr. GREELEY is one of the most singularly unsafe men in matters of industrial and monetary import who has gained repute as a publicist in any country.

Again, it is known abroad as well as it is known here, that the coalition between Cincinnati and Baltimore means something more sinister than the gratification of the personal ambition of Mr. GREELEY. The support of leading Ex-Confederates in the South, and of blatant Copperheads in the North has been bought, it is plain, but must be paid for with a price. The restoration of these men to political power, the expulsion or neutralization of the loyal element from the direction of national policy, the granting of pensions to Ex-Confederate soldiers, and the long-threatened project of reviving Tammany, and carrying out at Washington, on a colossal scale, the evil sway by which it plundered and disgraced New-York—such are portions of the price, either known or suspected, with which it is meant to pay for Mr. GREELEY'S elevation to the White House. Now it is known in Europe, just as well as it is here, that some of these things are as little likely to be assented to by the loyal North as would be a proposal for the restoration of slavery. In other words, it is known in Europe that the election of Mr. GREELEY would directly tend to let loose the waters of sectional strife, even if it did not lead to a renewal of the civil war. It is not strange, then, that the chance of such an event, with its certain attendants of unsettled trade, disordered finance, and general apprehension of the future, should lead European capitalists to hesitate about sending their money to this country, or to decline to permit it to remain invested in American securities.

Thus, the characters of Mr. GREELEY and his supporters, his own erratic and unstable qualities, and the hazardous nature of the measures to which his pledges necessarily commit him, would surely render his election disastrous to the financial interests of the country. The bare chance of such a contingency is already shaking confidence both at home and abroad. Its consummation would probably bring a train of commercial misfortunes such as has never yet been known in this generation. Almost by miracle, and by dint of sound policy, we have hitherto escaped such evils; but we defy the most prejudiced partisan, who at the same time has any knowledge of affairs, to say that we have any right in reason, or in logic, to look for a continuance of that immunity should the country be cursed by the election to its Chief-Magistracy of a helpless visionary and wild extremist.

The "Liberal" Jubilee.

The ridiculous antics which the Greeleyites of this City have been cutting up during the last forty-eight hours over the returns from North Carolina, show what a queer set they are, and make it morally certain that a real genuine victory for their side would send them all to the mad-house. Had this been the only election of the campaign, and had the vote been unanimously for GREELEY, they could not have been more absurdly jubilant and foolish. The returns received at the Greeley Headquarters, in Fifth-avenue, from ETHAN ALLEN'S ballot-box stuffer, WOOD, appear to have turned the heads of the whole crew. "Five members of Congress and both branches of the Legislature by two-thirds, and MERRIMON elected *certainly*," was the thrilling dispatch from WOOD; and this was followed up by one BARRINGER, who increased the Congressmen to six, and wound up his dispatch by ascribing all the credit to WOOD, and ending with "*laus Deo*." Why the National Committee should be called upon to "praise God" for work done exclusively by WOOD, was not made exactly clear in BARRINGER'S dispatch; but, nevertheless, the crowd at head-quarters gave a liberal interpretation to the telegram, and kindly divided the praise half and half.

It was not, however, until the Wood and Barringer dispatches reached the eyes of Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, the great oratorical bull-frog, who presides at the head-quarters of the State Committee, in the Astor House, that their deep significance was fully comprehended and enabled to find fitting utterance. ETHAN ALLEN'S Committee could only express their feelings by burning saltpetre, and listening to the vulgar roar of cannon; Gen. COCHRANE'S ponderous brain caught a higher inspiration, and, seizing a gray goose-quill, he gave vent to his feelings in the following stirring proclamation, which for genuine eloquence and sledge-hammer rhetoric is, we venture to say, without a parallel in the English language. No wonder the Professor made haste to print it in double-leaded type on the editorial page of yesterday's *Tribune*. It is in the finest style of art known to him. Listen to it:

HEAD-QUARTERS NEW-YORK LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE, Aug. 5, 1872.

To the Liberal Republicans of the State of New-York:

A just cause supports you—good tidings inspire you. Strong as you are, your strength is not yet fully developed. Your sister States are emulating you. Maine hopes to rival you. North Carolina should stimulate you. Organize! In every school district, town and county, organize! and organize at once! More than one-third of the Republican electors who cast their votes in 1868 for ULYSSES S. GRANT are securely advanced now in 1872 to the sure footing of the Cincinnati platform. Liberal Republicans of the home State of HORACE GREELEY, move forward! Blanks for Greeley and Brown Clubs may be had at head-quarters.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman Committee.
ALFRED WILKINSON, Secretary.

If the "Liberal Republicans of the State of New-York" don't arouse themselves after perusing the above wonderful appeal from JOHN COCHRANE, they will prove themselves insensible to eloquence and pathos, even in its most hysterical form. We cannot believe that such a proclamation will be permitted to go unheeded. From this time forward we shall expect to see the Liberal Republicans of the "home State of HORACE GREELEY" close up their ranks and "move forward." And as they move, let them inscribe on their banners those touching words with which the inspired COCHRANE closes his thrilling manifesto: "Blanks for Greeley and Brown Clubs may be had at head-quarters."

Philological Conventions.

The philologists of this country have taken up conventions just as they appear to be beginning to pass out of general favor. In this there is a question to the lay, and, so to speak, unlinguistic mind, whether they have done wisely. Conventions seem, after all, to be a very clumsy and wasteful way even of ascertaining the general feeling of the people who are supposed to be interested in their avowed object. They are unwieldy bodies; they are necessarily of short duration, and the management of them always falls into the hands of a few of the most active members, not always the ablest. An assemblage of two, or three, or five hundred men, coming together hastily to go through the greatest amount of discussion in a given time, and then to return to their daily avocations, is not a machine adapted to the discovery even of the popular feeling upon a subject which interests the general public, such as any great political or social question. How much less efficient must it be when it is concerned with questions of education or of pure literature! How, least of all, is it suited to philology, in which accuracy of observation, the verification of that accuracy, and the thoughtful consideration of the views presented, are the only processes which produce any valuable results!

The reading of "papers" has come to be regarded rather as a subject of mild ridicule, even when it takes place before societies which assemble monthly, and the members of which are in the habit of frequent intercourse, or are at least easily accessible to each other. The paper is read to an audience, half of whom are dull, and many drowsy; there is a sluggish discussion afterward; a routine vote of thanks is passed; the paper drops dead; and the members hasten off in mass, or in knots of twos and threes, to a little supper and a cigar. Of the mass of these things that are read year after year, how many are of the least permanent value? How many give even a momentary spur to the study of their subject among those who hear them, or of the many who, interested in that subject, hear of them? One in a thousand? It may be safely assumed that not even that proportion are, after their reading, anything more than waste paper except to the reader himself.

The proceedings of these philological conventions have, indeed, varied from the time-honored style of learned associations. The papers read have been generally distinguished by knowledge or by thoughtfulness, or by both; and they have been subjected to real discussion, which, although it has been always courteous, and generally broad and generous in spirit, has sometimes been sharp, skeptical, and inquiring. But what good can be done by the impromptu discussion of subjects such as those which form the staple themes of the readings at such assemblies? We have, of course, the Greek particle. It never escapes us, and we can never escape it. That is a subject to be studied with microscopes, and as to the still uncertain phases of which the best-informed man may well doubt to-morrow that of which he felt tolerably sure to-day. Then we have, also, of course, the Aboriginal American tongues. A remote subject, of which no man knows much, growing more and more remote every year. A subject to be studied with telescopes. And then the pronunciation of Greek and of Latin! When we cannot surely tell how our very grandfathers pronounced our own language, with what painful, slow, and doubting steps must we approach the consideration of such a subject as that! How can such questions, or that of the analogy of the English and the Chinese languages—two tongues of entirely different stocks and in different stages of development,—or that of the prosody of the English language, a language without quantity, and therefore, it would seem, necessarily without systematic prosody,—or that of the languages of the ancient Mediterranean civilization—how can subjects like these be even considered by means of papers read three or four at a sitting in a large assemblage?

It is with no disposition to throw a drop of cold water upon the kindling zeal for the study of language that we make these remarks. Quite the contrary. It is because we recognize the great value of that study as a means of culture that we have presented this view of the value of conventions to the furtherance of that study. But whatever value there may be in a connected course of philological lectures, there surely can be very little in these chance readings at intervals of a year. Lectures as a means of real instruction—unless in regular course, as we have said—are of very doubtful efficiency upon any subject. The careful study of a book that can be published for a dollar will be more instructive than the hearing of a score of lectures, by the very author of that book, at the cost of tenfold the money and the time. In the former case there will be real study; reflection upon that which is before the bodily eye as well as the mind's eye, and which can be referred to again and again. In the latter there may be a momentary mental excitement, but the impression, at first uncertain, becomes vague, feebler and feebler, and at last fades quite away. True of most subjects of inquiry, this is most true of philology. Even for scholars a book is worth a hundred "readings." If our students of language have anything worth saying, let them put it in a book. If it is not worth being put into that shape, it will keep unsaid without spoiling.

The Tribune and Gen. Dix.

The *Tribune* will find it up-hill work to counteract the effect of Gen. DIX'S letter by personal abuse of that tried and well-known patriot, or by a base attempt to impugn his motives. The insinuation that Gen. DIX refuses to support Mr. GREELEY because of "Mr. GREELEY'S conspicuous share on a notable local occasion in defeating his own aspirations," is a little too foolish even for the *Tribune*. We have a dim recollection that on one "notable local occasion" the *Tribune* expressed the highest opinion of the services and patriotism of Gen. DIX, and contrasted them with the "disloyalty" of HORATIO SEYMOUR, who now happens to be one of Mr. GREELEY'S supporters. People who are curious to know the opinion which the *Tribune* entertained of these two gentlemen at a time when the country needed patriots and not politicians, and before Mr. GREELEY thought of selling himself for a Presidential nomination, will do well to turn to the files of that paper of the date of Aug. 29, 1863. They will there find an editorial entitled "Gen. DIX and Gov. SEYMOUR," in which certain correspondence between the General and the Governor, relative to the draft in this City, is declared to be "as creditable to the firmness and patriotism of Gen. DIX as it is discreditable to Gov. SEYMOUR. It is impossible for any candid man to read Gov. SEYMOUR'S letters and not see the disloyalty to the Government which he hardly affects even to cover up." "Can anybody doubt," continues the article, "after reading these letters, that the troops of this City were sent out of it in preparation of an expected resistance to the draft, and that Gov. SEYMOUR is ready at any moment to see the State in armed hostility to the Federal Government? Let the Government take him at his word, and intrust him with no duties that imply loyalty to the nation."

And yet this is the man to whom GREELEY, in case of his election, is said to have promised a Cabinet appointment; while Gen. DIX, to whose "firmness and patriotism" this City owed its deliverance from the disloyal machinations of Gov. SEYMOUR, is sneered at as a mercenary and selfish politician, because he does not think Mr. GREELEY a fit candidate for the Presidency. "He never deserted a party while it had control of the Treasury." The *Tribune* might better have said, He did not desert his country while he had control of the Treasury. Its sneer only brings to mind how Gen. DIX, when Secretary of the Treasury—an office to which he was appointed by the very party which was doing its best then, as it is now, to throw the nation at the feet of the South—writing to a subordinate officer to prevent a revenue cutter from falling into the hands of the insurgents, gave the memorable order, "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" This was Gen. DIX'S feeling, and this the responsibility he assumed at the very time, it happens, when Mr. GREELEY was crying "Let the South go!" "Tammany's Own" should be more cautious in selecting the opportunities for its sneers.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gen. BANKS must feel highly complimented by the first-class notice which the *Tribune* gives him, as a politician, in return for his accession to the Greeley ranks. According to the Professor, whose candor, in this instance, appears to have got the better of his cunning, Gen. BANKS' conversion is to be ascribed entirely to his political sagacity, and not at all to any principle or honest conviction he may have had. "Whatever else his enemies may say of Gen. BANKS," sarcastically remarks the Professor, "nobody who knows anything of his career will question his political foresight. He has not been in the habit of making mistakes." In order that there may be no doubt about the selfish motives that actuated the General, we are treated to a needlessly cruel comparison between him and Senator SUMNER. With the latter, we are informed, politics is "more or less a sentiment," and accordingly he joined the "Anti-Slavery ranks from the Whig Party in its penultimate days;" whereas with Gen. BANKS, politics is entirely a matter of *business*, and, living as he did in Massachusetts, where the Democratic Party only had "occasional local victories," he had the shrewdness to desert that party and go over to the popular side. We shall not dispute the correctness of the *Tribune's* photograph of its new ally, but we do think that an experienced journalist, like the Professor, might have given the likeness of his friend a more delicate and favorable tint.

The Californians are evidently determined not to depend on Federal legislation when they can help themselves. It appears that while Congress had under consideration a bill to preserve the forests of the country, they took time by the forelock and appointed a special commissioner, whose duty it is to superintend the planting of trees wherever, in his judgment, they may be required. Considering, the wonderful progress of the State it is thought the supply of wood for building purposes cannot be kept up indefinitely without a precaution of this kind. Surely here is an example that might be profitably followed by older States.

In remodeling his London theatre, Mr. BOUCICAULT has, it is said, reserved a part of the "auditorium" for ladies unaccompanied by gentlemen. This is not intended as a revival of the infamous third tier of the last century, but Mr. BOUCICAULT really hopes to make it possible for ladies to attend the theatre alone, and without the possibility of insult. Without pronouncing upon the wisdom or feasibility of this attempt, Mr. BOUCICAULT'S proposed reform suggests to the veteran theatre-goers the advisability of reserving a part of every theatre for young men unaccompanied by ladies. There is a delightful class of young men who go to theatres apparently for the purpose of annoying respectable ladies by their impertinence. If these nice young men could be all seated together, with a policeman to keep them in order, and a fireman to play on them at intervals with a hose-pipe, there is no doubt that our theatres would gain in respectability, and that the comfort of the better part of the audience would be greatly increased.

Many people will be apt to overlook a line in yesterday's cable dispatches, which asserts that the Khedive has made war upon Abyssinia, and has sent an army to capture Magdala. This is another evidence of the restless ambition of the Egyptian ruler. He has already sent a powerful expedition under Sir SAMUEL BAKER to conquer and annex Central Africa from Abyssinia to the lakes of the Nile, and he now evidently intends to add Abyssinia to his possessions. Should both these expeditions prove successful, the Khedive will rule over a greater extent of territory than has been subject to any previous Egyptian monarch, and were he or his people capable of civilizing the millions who will thus be brought under his rule, a vast and powerful African empire would arise. As it is, his new conquests will only be so many fresh fields for the tax-gatherers and the slave-traders, and neither Egypt nor civilization will be the gainers.

A curious lawsuit was recently decided in England. A man who had bought a horse brought an action against the seller, on the ground that while the horse was represented to be a "lier," he was in reality a "stander." In the course of evidence it was explained that a "lier" did not mean a person who had differed in opinion from Mr. GREELEY, but a horse who was accustomed to sleep while lying down, instead of standing—the latter being the reprehensible practice of the "stander." The action was decided in favor of the plaintiff, who received a considerable sum as damages. Why a horse who lies down to sleep should be considered so much more desirable than one who goes to sleep on all fours was not explained. Clearly, however, he is so considered in England. As it is the well-known habit of most horses to sleep while standing, the "lier" is evidently an exceptional animal, and perhaps his greater value is due to that fact alone.

The English Internationalists have been holding a Congress at Nottingham. Among other pleasant propositions which received the warm support of the Congress, was one which asserts that the State ought to take possession of all labor-saving machines, and permit people to hire them at a low rate. The Congress having expressly included all labor-saving machines in this sweeping proposition, it follows that when the International programme becomes triumphant no Englishman will be permitted to own a knife, fork or spoon. Even the humble toothpick will be the exclusive property of the Government, and brushes, combs and razors will be no longer capable of being converted into personal property. Perhaps the male Internationalist will consent to hire a public toothpick, and shave himself with a national razor, but it will take a good deal of argument to induce his wife to abandon her ownership in hair-pins, and to hire the annual use of public hooks and eyes.

Recent reports from Great Britain and Germany indicate that the immigration of farm laborers to the United States is greater this year than it ever has been. The farmers, who are being left in a sad plight with the crops, are doing all they can to induce their men to stay at home, but, so far, without success. Now, as New-York is the port of destination for these immigrants, a capital opportunity is afforded for the exercise of philanthropy. That there are in this City societies for the protection of Irish and German immigrants we are well aware, but what is needed in the present instance is something more than mere protection. Among the immigrants there will be a great many young men who come here to seek fortune, without having any kinsmen to receive them. If they are not met and advised to settle in the farming districts of the several States, they will be sure to remain in the City, and join in the race for employment with thousands of others who eke out a miserable existence in pestilential tenements. Once they get accustomed to the throng and bustle of City life, it will be almost impossible to get them out of it. It would be comparatively easy to prevent this misfortune if the course we suggest were to be pursued by a few kind-hearted men. At the present time, the farmers in several of the States, East and West, are in need of extra hands, and it is a pity that they should be without them when we have an oversupply.

AMUSEMENTS.

Union-Square Theatre.

The performances of the Vokes Family in this country are to close with the present week. Last evening a change of bill caused the Union-square Theatre to be filled to overflowing. The entertainment consisted of "The Good for Nothing" and "The Wrong Man in the Right Place," the first-named piece being the novelty of the hour. It was acted amid great merriment. Miss Rosina Vokes, a little actress who could not well be excelled in vivacity or naturalness, filling the titular rôle of *Nan*. An enthusiastic call before the curtain followed the recital of the tag-lines of "The Good for Nothing." The second farce was given with results quite as satisfying. The bill of the final week of the Vokes' sojourn could surely not be improved upon.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Further Revelations from the Rebel Archives—Contrivances to Spread Death and Destruction Through the North—The Louisville Election.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—It appears from information in the possession of the Republican Congressional Committee, that the attempt to burn Northern cities made by Jake Thompson and persons already implicated, was not the worst form of incendiarism planned in the South. During the last year of the war great attention was given to chemical experiments for torpedoes. Fulminates were so arranged and prepared that they could be scattered in Northern cities, where, by stepping upon them, they would explode. Among those who claimed great results from the experiments was a Missourian, who asserted that he could place materials in ships, houses, coal yards, &c., which would spontaneously take fire after a given time, and which could be regulated at will according to circumstances. Also a preparation that would be harmless till violently shaken, when it would explode and set fire to everything around and suffocate those who were near. A secret session of the Confederate Congress appointed a committee to investigate the subject. A chemist showed in their presence a phial containing a colorless fluid, and said if thrown from the gallery of the House of Representatives, in Washington, it would kill every member on the floor in five minutes. The Committee was incredulous, but refused to try the experiment for themselves. Several cats were, however, confined in a room, and the Committee saw through a window that the vial having been upset, the result predicted was accomplished. The chemist placed a handkerchief on the mantle, and after a given interval of time it took fire of its own accord. The experiments were completely satisfactory, and a bureau was established to carry out the objects proposed. The chemist was made a Brigadier-General, and is now a prominent supporter of Mr. Greeley. The names are all known. The termination of the war soon after prevented the execution of the horrible design. Blackburn's attempt to spread contagious diseases was not a private enterprise. In one instance the State of Mississippi appropriated thirty bales of cotton for the purpose, which were sent to Wilmington to ship. Blackburn's letters are in the possession of parties to whom he explained his theory. The incredulity of the Confederate Committee may be shared by those who read this statement, but it is claimed that convincing evidence will be produced.

A DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT IN LOUISVILLE.

A dispatch received here to-night says that in Louisville, today, the regular Democratic ticket was beaten by 1,000 majority. This will serve to give notice to Mr. Greeley that the revolution has begun. Louisville has heretofore been one of the Democratic strongholds in the South. It takes kindly to reform, not however the kind illustrated at Cincinnati.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF GEN. SPINNER.

Gen. Spinner, the United States Treasurer, while seated at his desk at an early hour this morning, before the building was opened, had an attack of vertigo, and fell from his chair, cutting his head severely. When the messenger entered the room, he found Gen. Spinner lying under his desk, bleeding profusely. He was taken to his private room immediately, when Dr. Bliss, having been summoned, dressed the wound, and the patient soon revived. He is confined to his bed today, but is much better, and his physician thinks he will be able in a day or two to attend to business.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Commodore John L. Worden, now in command of the Naval Academy, will be the next officer promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral, which promotion will take place on the 19th of November, when Rear Admiral Winslow will retire on account of long and faithful service, and Commodore Worden will take his place on the 24th of November. Rear Admiral Joseph F. Green will be retired, and Commodore George F. Emmons, now in command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will be promoted to Rear Admiral to take his place. Rear Admiral Winslow, however, having received a vote of thanks from Congress, constructively remains on the active list for ten years after the date of his retirement, the same as if he had been retired permanently.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Tweed and Greeley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has come to my ear, from a pretty authentic source, that a letter is about to be given to the *Tribune* or some other Democratic "organ," purporting to have been written by Tweed and announcing his support of Grant and Wilson. The object is to deceive the people into the belief that Tweed is in favor of Grant for the purpose of relieving Greeley of the baneful effects of the connection of the "Boss" robber's name with his cause, while at the same time it is understood among his conferees that Tweed is all right and will submit to heavy contributions of money for the benefit of the Democratic ring candidate. The opponents of Gen. Grant are as desperate as they are unscrupulous, and I should not be surprised at the most disreputable schemes resorted to to prop up a failing adventure. LYNX.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872.

A Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A prominent Liberal Republican in this place has offered to donate one hundred dollars to the Orphan Asylum if I can prove that Horace Greeley ever declared in favor of secession. If it is not too much trouble, will you please let me know through the columns of your paper whether he ever did, and if so, when, and what was the language he used? and oblige yours respectfully, H.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Monday, Aug. 5, 1872.

[Let our correspondent get a copy of our campaign edition, to be published on Wednesday, and he will find evidence enough to build twenty orphan asylums on the above terms.

Their Strength is Weakness.

The *Ohio State Journal*, speaking of the Tammany movement against President Grant, says: "In our judgment, the movement has no strength in the Republican Party, is weakness itself to the Democratic Party, and will end in disastrous failure to those who inaugurated it. Whatever temporary excitement the movement may create, *the attempt to betray the Republican Party into the hands of the Democracy* will soon have reached its high-water mark, and disclose a receding tide. The world is never suddenly stocked with fools. A kindly Providence has limited their birth and growth to the same law of gradual development which marks all other two-legged existences that either beautify or deface our much-trodden footstool

GARRISON ON SUMNER.

Review of the Senator's Career—The Bearings of the Present Campaign.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872.

DEAR MR. SUMNER: Though I should be strongly induced, by the friendship subsisting between us, to avoid taking a position antagonistical to your own, under ordinary circumstances, even if I deemed it erroneous, yet all personal considerations must be subordinated to the public welfare when seriously imperiled. You do not believe in silence in a crisis like the present, nor do I. In your recent letter to certain colored citizens of Washington you have spoken plainly, vehemently, and with rhetorical amplification (not for the first time,) in utter condemnation of the President of the United States; and your advice to the whole body of colored voters is, that they concentrate their suffrages upon a rival candidate in the person of Horace Greeley.

In reviewing your letter I propose to speak with equal plainness, and as earnestly, to counsel my fellow-countrymen not to follow your lead in this matter, but, as voters, to move unitedly for the re-election of President Grant, for every consideration pertaining to their safety and happiness, to the cause of equal rights, and to the furtherance of national peace and unity.

In apologizing for your delay in answering the letter of inquiry referred to, you state that you "wished to be aided by the information which time might supply." The kind of information you desired or expected to gain in the brief space of seventeen days is left to conjecture; but, in view of your long-avowed estrangement from the present Chief Magistrate, it could not have been needed to intensify your hostility to his Administration. Your reply is dated July 29, and it appears to have been as carefully timed to influence the election in North Carolina on the 1st of August, before anything could be done to neutralize its effect, as was your Grant indictment speech in the Senate to determine the action of the Philadelphia Convention. These coincidences may have been accidental, but you must not be surprised if, owing to the well-known inflammable state of your mind, a general belief obtains that you have unfairly availed yourself of opportunities to work a fatal division in the Republican ranks.

It affords you much gratification to be singled out by your colored interrogators as "the special advocate of their rights." But this is an assumption which justice, as well as becoming modesty, should have led you to disclaim, even if it was meant only to describe your Congressional career. Similar advocates have from time to time stood bravely up, both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives—Wilson, Hale, Wade, Chase, Giddings, Mann, Lovejoy, Julian, Palfrey Thaddeus Stevens, Gerrit Smith and others—who, if not as copious and ornate in speech as yourself, have been as unflinching, and in their turn most bitterly denounced, to say nothing of the thousands of anti-slavery men and women whose lot it was to pass through the heat and burden of the conflict, pleading, in season and out of season, nearly a score of years before your voice was heard in support of their holy cause. You have since rendered eminent service to that cause; your advocacy of it has been great and meritorious; but to claim it as peculiar at this late day, as though you stood alone and almost single-handed, is a personal appropriation very far removed from self abnegation, and quite unwarranted.

The Republican Party (the product of thirty years' moral and religious agitation for the overthrow of slavery) has crushed a vast sectional rebellion for the erection of an independent slave empire; has emancipated four millions of bondmen, and elevated them to the plane of American citizenship; has reconstructed the rebellious States on a common constitutional basis, with universal liberty; has brought order out of chaos, general tranquillity out of widespread disaffection, unexampled prosperity out of frightful devastation; and has advanced the banner of liberty and equality far beyond the expectation or hope of any man living ten years ago. The day has gone by, therefore, for any one to exhibit remarkable courage or conspicuity in the advocacy of any measure in behalf of the rights and interests of our colored population, except, indeed, where the old slave-holding spirit still exercises mastery at the South. Nor is it pertinent to the occasion to talk of their "infinite wrongs," now that they are emancipated and enfranchised, supplied with multitudinous schools and teachers, free to make their own contracts as independent laborers, protected as husbands and wives, bound together as parents and children, voting and being voted for, pursuing successfully all professional employments, steadily augmenting their home comforts and laying up wealth, occupying stations of trust and emolument, and having their representatives in every Southern Legislature and on the floor of Congress. True, in certain localities they are still subjected to many indignities, and sometimes to horrible outrages; but these are inflicted by that class of incorrigible miscreants of the South who are just now in happy affiliation with yourself to place Horace Greeley in the Presidential chair! True, there is still, throughout the country, a strong prejudice against social equality irrespective of color; but this is steadily yielding, and in many cases has ceased to operate. The special time to express sympathy for the "infinite wrongs" of the colored race was when they had few to interfere for their deliverance from the auction-block and slave-coffle, from the slave-driver's gory lash, from galling yokes and torturing thumb-screws, from the fangs of pursuing bloodhounds, from the clutches of prowling kidnappers, from inconceivable agonies at the burning stake; and when to "remember those in bonds as bound with them" led anywhere else than to the high places of the country. And I always deeply regret, too, (as I am quite sure you now do,) that for so many years after the commencement of the struggle to effect that deliverance, when the elements were melting with fervent heat, and mobocratic violence for the suppression of anti-slavery discussion was everywhere prevalent, not excepting in your own native city, you took no active part in that conflict, attended no anti-slavery gatherings, gave no visible sign of a lively interest in its success; for the first time bearing your public testimony against slavery in opposing the annexation of Texas. When elected to the United States Senate, in 1851, you sat nearly eight months in that body speechless in respect to the Fugitive Slave bill, eliciting strong remonstrances against your protracted silence, seeing that, as the successor of Mr. Webster, your election was regarded as an important gain to the cause of impartial freedom. Your silence was the more inexplicable, and furnished just cause for uneasiness, because, in a speech made by you before going to Washington, you said: "The subject will not admit of postponement or hesitation. It is the subject of subjects. From this time forward it will be entertained by Congress; it will be, as it were, one of the orders of the day; it cannot be passed over or forgotten. * * * We demand, first and foremost, the instant repeal of the Fugitive Slave bill." You took your seat in the Senate Dec. 1, 1851; it was not until the 27th of July, 1852, that you rose to advocate that repeal, apologetically prefacing your remarks by saying: "Had I attempted this duty at an earlier day, it might have been said that as a new-comer and inexperienced in this scene, without deliberation, hastily, rashly, recklessly, I pushed this question before the country." Surely, no true friend of humanity would have made such a fling, and the possible sneers of its enemies were not deserving a moment's consideration. Besides, the discussion had been going on throughout the land ever since the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill, so that to talk of "pushing the question" upon the public attention was a misapplication of language.

Nevertheless, once putting your hand to the plow, you did not look back; once breaking the painful silence, you have not ceased to speak, with great boldness and rare eloquence, for the complete enfranchisement of the colored race; nor have I failed to stand by you through evil report and through good report, cheering you on, and both in public and in private vindicating you from the unjust attacks of your pro-slavery traducers. My reference to the early days of anti-slavery trial is not to tear from your brow one of the laurels with which it is so honorably bound; but when—to make your influence potential with the colored electors to secure their votes for Mr. Greeley—Mr. Greeley's organ, the *Tribune*, untruthfully proclaims you to have been "the foremost enemy of human slavery, when 'abolitionist' was a term of reproach from one end of the country to the other"—"the best and wisest friend of the freemen in the trying years since emancipation"—"loved and trusted by the colored race above all other men in America"—justice requires that the deception should be exposed, and the whole truth told. In nothing of courage and vigilance, of zeal and fidelity in securing equal rights for the colored race, has your respected co-Senator, Henry Wilson, been outstripped by you; and no member of Congress has done more for them. Nay, long before you were seen or known in opposition to slavery, he was actively engaged in the noble strife under the banner of immediate and unconditional emancipation. During thirty-six years of public life he has made the freedom of the race, so long peeled and trodden down, paramount to all other political considerations. Instead of persistently shunning anti-slavery meetings, he was a frequent attendant upon them, and freely participated in their proceedings. Now that he has been deservedly nominated by the Republican Party for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, and if elected may possibly, in the turn of events, be the acting President, it should be a matter of pride and gratitude on the part of colored voters to give him their united suffrages. As he is a Massachusetts Senator like yourself, has been a warm personal friend and faithful coadjutor, and stood up undauntedly in your defense when bloody violence sought your life, I think it is discreditable to you that you have not only evinced no satisfaction with the choice of the Republican Party in this particular, but have treated it as unworthy of recognition. To make this slight the more noticeable, you have taken pains to eulogize his political rival for the Vice-Presidency, Gratz Brown, as one whom you "have known for years as a most determined abolitionist!" It is an immensely exaggerated claim. Put a hundred men like Gratz Brown into one scale and Henry Wilson into the other, for anti-slavery service rendered, and for reliable friendship for one colored population, and they would violently kick the beam. There is no comparison to me made between these candidates as to trustworthiness or meritorious character. The nomination of one so openly pronounced on all the leading reformatory movements of the age as Henry Wilson is a crushing reply to the hollow charge that the Republican Party is without a mission and given over to corruption.

Having at last decided to support Mr. Greeley, (why did you linger so long, in view of his extraordinary virtues and admirable Presidential qualifications?) you naturally proceed to make the most of him. 1. "He was born to poverty." So were millions besides. What then? Does Charles Sumner deem himself unfortunate for having been born to competence? 2. "He educated himself in a printing-office." Thousands of others have done the same thing; is it any reason why he or they should be put into the Presidential chair? 3. "He started with nothing but industry and a character." An every-day occurrence in all parts of the country. 4. "Always beneficent with the poor." Is that a rare trait, and worthy of grave consideration in determining who shall be the next President? 5. "An honesty which no suspicion has touched." There is nothing peculiar in this. In the ordinary dealings of business life, no doubt, Mr. Greeley is honest; he will neither cheat nor pick your pocket. But in his political management he has been and continues to be far from upright, substituting a low expediency for unswerving rectitude. The great American compromiser, Henry Clay, living and dying, was alike his idol and model. He does not find it difficult to believe that the end sanctifies the means. To adhere to a fixed principle of right, come what may, he regards as fanaticism; to sacrifice it for a present attainable advantage is in his opinion statesmanship. In the treatment of public affairs he is unreliable, and without vision or judgment. The latest exhibition of his slipperiness is seen in his high protection dodge at Cincinnati to reconcile free-traders to his nomination. He seems to be quite destitute of moral sensibility, and when occasion favors can easily be duped. He sees no good reason why fire and gunpowder should always remain at variance, or why light and darkness should never coalesce. It is only for Southern disloyalty to put on the guise of patriotism to be accepted as a proof of repentance and regeneration. The adversary, when dressed as an angel of light, is not to be repulsed or suspected, but it will be a Christian act to shake hands with him, whether over a "bloody chasm" or the bottomless pit! His clamor for universal amnesty, and for a total oblivion of the causes and consequences of the late dreadful war, is directly in the interest of another Southern rebellion; and should he be our next President, as he has repeatedly proclaimed his belief in the right of secession, if agreed upon by a controlling sectional majority, there is reason for the gravest apprehensions as to what may transpire under his Administration. There need be adduced no case for greater distrust or stronger condemnation than is found in the fact that the great body of Southern whites—loyal in form by necessity, not choice—are eager for his success, while as large a proportion of the Southern freedmen are trembling in fear of it, for they instinctively perceive what will be the sad consequences to themselves. They may not, indeed, be again reduced to bondage; but, short of this, there will be little regard paid to their personal or political rights. For this reason it is that they are feeling so alarmed and indignant at the stupidity or perfidy of any of their number in voting for the Greeley ticket; and well may a wide margin of allowance be made for them if, in any case, they have attempted to prevent this by threatening personal violence. Their object is not to strike down freedom of choice, but to save themselves from a cruel betrayal. You can shed no light on their pathway; for they have a much clearer vision than your own, and a practical knowledge of men and things around them that you do not possess. Talk not to them in disparagement of President Grant; tell them not of the superior virtues of Mr. Greeley! As a matter of common sense and ordinary prudence, they only ask—they need only ask—on which side are their despisers and persecutors rallying. Kukluxes and all, to come to the sensible conclusion that their safety lies in an opposite direction. Yet it is Charles Sumner who is exerting all his powers to persuade them to the contrary! By what witchcraft has this been brought about?

> "O madness of discourse,
> That cause sets up with and against itself!
> Bi-fold authority! where reason can revolt
> Without perdition, and loss assume all reason
> Without revolt: this is, and is not, Cressid."

The special point that you press upon the grateful consideration of colored voters is this: "Horace Greeley, from early life, was earnest and constant against slavery, full of sympathy with the colored race, and always foremost in the great battle for their rights. * * * I am so much of a Republican that I wish to see in the Presidential chair a life-time abolitionist." Here, again, as in the case of Gratz Brown, you make a claim that cannot be substantiated. Mr. Greeley never was and never assumed to be an abolitionist. He never denounced slave-holding as a *malum in se*, nor advocated the immediate liberation of the slaves, nor recommended a direct assault upon slavery itself, nor discountenanced all pro-slavery compromises, nor objected to a slave representation in Congress, or to the legal rendition of fugitive slaves, nor connected himself with any anti-slavery organization, nor sanctioned the abolition movement. He was a trimmer throughout the whole struggle, notwithstanding that he wrote and published much that was serviceable to the cause of freedom. He was not even a Free-Soiler, but always a Henry Clay Whig until Republicanism supplanted the Whig and Free-Soil parties. Even after the slaves were set free under Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation, he was in favor of paying those who had robbed them of every right and rioted upon their unpaid toil, not less than $400,000,000! Far different was the manner in which your friend, Mr. R. W. Emerson, regarded this pecuniary adjustment between the slave-master and slave:

> "Give the *owner* compensation;
> Fill up the bag to the brim!
> Who is the owner? The *slave* is owner!
> And ever was! Pay *him*!"

Not so, said Mr. Greeley; pay the money to the slave-masters. And this, too, after they had risen in rebellion, and involved the country in all the horrors of civil war to perpetuate their despotic power, and at the cost of thousands of of millions of dollars!

And this is your "life-time abolitionist." Mr. Sumner, "always foremost in the great battle for the rights of the colored race, and full of sympathy for them!" Why, even their colonization in Africa was an agreeable device to him; for, personally, he cherished the common prejudice against them, though certainly ready to befriend any suffering applicant, black or white, being naturally of a benevolent disposition. It is to his credit that he was opposed to the introduction of new slave States into the Union, and also to the annexation of new territory for the extension of slavery; nevertheless, with his compromising tendencies and sentimental views of peace, if he had been in the Presidential chair when the rebellion broke out, the chances would have been that the Confederate States might have dictated terms to the whole country, even to the extent of reorganizing their independence, and leaving the slaves to their fate. For Mr. Greeley belongs to that class of peace-makers who vociferously cry, "Peace, peace," when there is no peace. He believes in capping Vesuvius.

It is exultingly announced by his organ, the *Tribune*, that "a few years ago, if Horace Greeley had ventured into Georgia or South Carolina, he would have been hanged on the nearest lamp-post; now his name is cheered to the echo in every Southern city, and the ex-slave-holders and soldiers of the rebellion, the men who always made Southern opinion, are unanimously in favor of electing him President." A boast like this should be equivalent to tying a mill-stone around his neck to drown him in the depth of the patriotic sentiment of the country. It is rebel cunning and duplicity on the broadest scale.

In fact, North and South, the Greeley movement is characterized by the grossest dissimulation. Read what the New-York *World* says of your letter now under review: "We suppose all Democrats wish to divide the colored vote and detach a part of it from Grant; and if they desire the end, they must consent to endure the means. What if Mr. Sumner does assure the negro voters that the Democratic Party have become converts to the principles of the Republican Party? He is only adapting his language to their apprehensions and prejudices"—*i. e.*, he is only attempting to play upon their credulity, and so secure their votes for Greeley, for the Democratic Party have not become converts to the principles of the Republican Party, they are simply in masquerade. It is a frank, truthful but audacious confession.

With a great show of magnanimity you say: "I am against fanning ancient flames into continued life. I am against raking in the ashes of the past for coals of fire yet burning. I am against the policy of hate. Freely I accept the hand that is offered, [Art thou in health, my brother?] and reach forth my own in friendly grasp." Why this gushing display of fraternal feeling? Have you hitherto been animated by a spirit of vengeance? In your present amicable state of mind, wherein do you differ from the whole body of the people of the North? To insinuate that any portion of them—that President Grant or the Republican Party—have at any previous period cherished or do now cherish, any wrath, or malice, or unkindness toward the people of the South, is to libel them grievously. To accuse them of wishing to "fan ancient flames into continued life," to pursue "the policy of hate," is to bear false witness; for there is among them but one universal feeling of good-will, and they desire nothing so much as to "let by-gones be by-gones" in good faith. But, seeing how contumacious has been the rebel spirit toward every needful measure for the restoration of public order and the protection of all classes alike, they cannot allow themselves to be deceived into the belief that it is no longer what it was, but thoroughly loyal and patriotic, merely because of its verbal assent to any form of patriotic averment, however unexceptionable—seeing that it has, at this Presidential opportunity, the most powerful temptation to lie and dissemble, in order to clutch the reins of Government as of old.

It was a liar from the beginning, and "full of all deceivableness of unrighteousness," having broken the most solemn pledges, multiplied its perjuries, and committed such abominations as to make the earth stand aghast. Under these circumstances, it must not and it cannot be trusted, even though its shouts for Horace Greeley are heard in every Southern city, town and village! "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau!"

My letter is already much too long to allow me space to notice your sweeping impeachment of President Grant, which is but a repetition of your speech in the Senate. Thrice you have slain the slain; yet the President will not down at your bidding! In charging upon his Administration that "it is marked by acts of delinquency, especially toward the colored race, (!) by the side of which the allegations on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson were technical and trivial," and that, "unquestionably, he deserves impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors rather than a renomination," your extravagance of speech is its best refutation. The blow is not felt by him; the recoil is upon yourself.

"If any valued friend separates from me now," you say, "it will be because he places a man above principles." Pardon me in saying that I think the very reverse of this will be true. The separation will be mainly with reference to those principles and measures which have made the present Administration illustrious, and to President Grant only as one deemed worthy to be intrusted with magisterial powers for another term. The issues presented make all mere personal considerations comparatively insignificant.

Remembering that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance," I remain,

Faithfully yours,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

How the New-York Herald and World Defended the Tammany Ring.

In 1871, when the TIMES was in the thick of the fight with the Tammany Ring, the sort of encouragement it received from the *Herald* and *World* was of this nature: On the 13th of June of that year, in referring to the financial condition of the City, the *Herald* thus cavalierly alluded to the happy condition of the tax-payers. Responding to its own question it said:

"And why not, when our whole City debt, less $18,215,000 in the Sinking Fund, is only $31,485,000? What is this but a bagatelle upon a valuation of personal and real estate upon the island of a thousand millions, and with City property estimated by the Mayor at $267,000,000 in value."

[When this shameless attempt was made to bolster up Tweed, Sweeny & Co. the actual debt of the City was fully $100,000,000.]

"NURTURING STATISTICS."

"The statistics of the Controller, taking them for what they are offered, will, therefore, be welcome reading to all who feel a pride in our growing Metropolis, for they guarantee that there is to be no cessation of the grand improvements we are making everywhere, in our docks, our avenues, our parks, our bridges, our public buildings, our rapid transit routes. Everywhere the Metropolis, under the benignant nurturing of the Controller's statistics, bids fair to bloom even more beautifully than before."

ADMIRABLE CRICHTON HALL.

On the same date the wonderful genius of Mayor Hall was celebrated in the following splurge:

"One of the most polished and cultivated gentlemen and politicians of the day. Because Mayor Hall has the honor to be the Chief Magistrate of the greatest City on the American Continent it is no reason that he should be denied the courtesies current among gentlemen; that he should be subjected to the oracular flings of tyros in professional amenities as they should be practiced among gentlemanly journalists and politicians. Take Mayor Hall as a chief Municipal officer, as a writer of public documents, of plays, and as a critic of players, as a poet, an editor, a lecturer, a speech-maker, a horseback rider, a man of wit and humor, a gentleman of elegance and refinement; take him as a genial companion, a careful counselor, a firm friend, as a man of affectionate and high-toned impulses, he is at once the American gentleman *par excellence*—the Admirable Chrichton of our city politicians.

Hence this raid of the TIMES into the realms of Bohemia and this conspiracy to undermine the throne of the King of the Bohemians we must believe are instigated by those envious scribblers who have not polish enough to know how to approach the presence of his Bohemic Majesty, brains enough to be enrolled among even the lower circles in the mystic kingdom, nor wit enough, unlike my lady of the Hub, to 'see where the fun comes in,' and take a joke with the good humor in which it is made."

TAMMANY'S PRESTIGE.

On the 20th of October, 1871, it encouraged the movement for reform in this way:

"The sinews of war, the organization, the discipline, the prestige, and the machinery are all on the side of Tammany, while the discords, the wrangling factions, the doubts and the weak brethren are all on the side of the Republicans. In the matter of the spoils, Tammany, under our new charter, is monarch of all she surveys. In 1853, the Democracy throughout the State were split into two factions—hard-shells and soft-shells—over the spoils of the Custom-house; but those spoils are now a mere bagatelle. Tammany in our City and County affairs controls the annual collection and disbursement of some twenty-five millions of money, or about twice the whole annual expenses of the Government of the United States under John Quincy Adams. Tammany can, and probably will, from her savings put $1,000,000 into this election. She can buy up every man that is in the market, and as far as necessary she has bought or will buy them."

THE WORLD'S PART IN UPHOLDING THE THIEVES.

In response to the attacks of the TIMES on Tweed, Sweeny & Co., the *World* made this defense in 1871:

"It by no means follows that because a man has made a handsome fortune within the last ten years he is therefore a rascal. Men out of office, as well as men in office, have acquired great wealth during these eventful years; and until the contrary is shown by evidence, we are willing to consider it legitimate. The last ten years have been an era of gigantic speculations in gold, stocks, real estate, merchandise, and every marketable thing. Shrewd men in office, and shrewd men out of office, have made a great deal of money, and by the same means, namely, their foresight in anticipating changes of value. Whatever else Messrs. Tweed and Sweeny have been charged with, nobody ever accused them of being fools. Why, then, should it be thought incredible that they have amassed fortunes by the same kind of legitimate speculations in which other shrewd men have made so much money?"

HOW IT TREATED THE ATTEMPT TO PUT AN HONEST MAN IN THE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

When the honest Democrats and Republicans of New-York were moving heaven and earth, under the leadership of the TIMES, to get an honest man into the Controller's office, for the purpose of preventing any further payments from being made to the receivers of the "Ring," the attempt, under the head of "The Last Intrigue," was thus referred to by the *World*:

"The 'secret sessions' of the 'Committee of Seventy' were not made secret without good reasons. It came out through a leaky member yesterday afternoon that these sessions have been devoted, not to examining the City accounts, but to concocting a plan by which the breach made in the 'Tammany Ring' by Mayor Hall's determined demand for the resignation of Controller Connolly might be used to demoralize the Democratic Party in New-York. This plan culminated yesterday in an alliance between Connolly, the Murphy Radicals, and certain discontented Democrats who profess a special respectability. After consultation with a skillful politician and railway manager up-town, it was decided that Mr. Havemeyer, of the Committee, should invite Connolly to appoint Andrew H. Green his deputy, with full powers under the act of 1871, till next February, the lever put upon Green being his hatred, first of Sweeny, and next of Hilton, who has been bruited about, with no good reason, as the person to whom Hall intended to offer the Controllership. The leading spirits dined together in Gramercy Park, and a letter to Connolly written by the railway politician and lawyer aforesaid having been *signed by poor old Havemeyer*, Connolly accepted a letter to be signed by himself offering the Deputy Controllership to Green. The whole correspondence was then gone over in company with the publisher and the editorial factotum of the Custom-house organ, by whom it was finally pronounced 'good,' and carried away for publication. It will doubtless appear to-morrow. Green's acceptance was given, but it was thought best to withhold the publication of it until the pulse of the public could be felt as to this attempt to keep Belmont or McClellan from putting the Democratic house to rights, and to maintain an opening for the Murphy column."

The Piebald Candidate in Democracy's Field.

MR. GREELEY'S frequent ostrich trots over the, to him, somewhat strange fields of Democracy in search of a nomination for office, high or low, and his astonishing appetite for even the rougher stories of heresy which his highly ammused Tammany feeders have thrown in his way, have caused him to be laughed at heartily where the more humiliating phase of his "for office run mad" is not the source of grief. Among those who are overwhelmed by the humiliation which attends his strides to defeat are the Essex County *Republican*. After quoting from the Carmichael exposure, that journal says: "If any Republican can read that, and afterward look with the least approbation upon the movement to make Greeley President, we think there is grave reason to doubt such a Republican's sanity. Horace Greeley making a bid to the Democratic Party for the nomination to the Presidency! And that bid consists of a proposition which Northern Democrats like Seymour think it premature to advocate, to wit, the pensioning of rebel soldiers. Against such a measure, loyal Democrats as well as Republicans will cry out. Yet such is the repast to which Greeley invites them."

LETTER FROM DR. LIEBER

Powerful Analysis of the Political Situation.

What the Election of Greeley Would Result In—The State-Rights Doctrine Shown in Its True Light—Nationalism and Centralism—An Allusion to Sumner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Dr. Francis Lieber has written a letter to a gentleman in this city who has obtained his permission since to make it public. Dr. Lieber, being a German by birth, may well reply to another German who has already had his say in the question of the Presidential contest. He is Mr. Schurz's inferior in nothing unless the power of elocution. In learning and ability he is Schurz's equal; in character he is as stable and unswerving as Schurz is fickle and treacherous. His career has been as remarkable. He fought at Waterloo in the Prussian army. He took part in the struggle with Greece for her independence. He was a member of the family of Niebuhr, the historian. He was imprisoned afterward in Germany for his liberal sentiments. In this country since 1827, he has won his way to a lofty position. During the war he was constantly consulted by the American Administration on questions of international law and rendered important service to the national cause. Dr. Lieber is entitled to speak, and will be gladly heard by both German-born and native Americans:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I have always taught it as a maxim of fundamental importance that he who has a right to vote is in duty bound to vote. Snubbing the poll is undutiful. Voting for an impossible candidate is equivalent to not doing our duty, especially in a country the policy of which is primarily founded upon general suffrage. We come down then to this: We must vote, and can vote only either for Grant or for Mr. Greeley. We cannot vote for a man in the moon, nor ought we to abstain from the ballot-box. Solon made a law that in civil commotions every Athenian should take one side or the other. Certain it is that in peaceful times, if mere absence of civil war be called peaceful times, the principle of Solon's law ought to be universally accepted and acted upon. Even the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and especially the peculiar method of the nomination at Cincinnati, seems to me a deplorable fact in the annals of our country, and the Baltimore ratification is like concubinage between Republicanism and Democracy, taking these words, of course, in their party meanings. Mark this. The Democrats do not surrender to the Republicans, on the contrary, Mr. Greeley and his followers surrender to the Democracy. Elections, like battles, can rarely be spoken of with certainty before they are fought. But this I know, should Mr. Greeley be elected President of the United States, we shall have in him a far worse President than we had in Mr. Buchanan. Is it not openly avowed by secessionists, who declare themselves Greeley men, that "the lost cause" will then stand once more a fair chance? That pitiful State rights doctrine—none can know it better to its inmost fibre than myself—will visit us again. It destroyed the noble Commonwealth of the Netherlands; it brought our Republic to the brink of ruin, and it would unavoidably bring upon us under that President, disloyal disorder, and probably sanguinary confusion. As to financial ruin that could not be avoided. Nothing will be too extravagant to apprehend from a combination such as must take place under so weak and yet so reckless a man. Repudiation, pensioning the rebel soldiers, assuming the Southern debt. Why not? The glorification of the Kentucky resolutions, though, if I recollect right, Mr. Greeley calls them in one of his works a rank treason, and renewed civil bloodshed stare us in the face. Nowhere are amiable fictions more out of place than in statesmanship, and a friend of mine, whose name is widely known in both hemispheres, would be obliged, should this country really be visited with that election, not indeed to shake those hands which foully brought him to the verge of death, for they are bones in the grave, but to shake hands with those who warmly applaud, and doubtless still applaud, the cowardly and savage act. They charge Grant with Centralism. Do they again confound Nationalism with Centralism? Have they not yet learned from history and our own times, that the Democracy is always inclined toward absolutism and despotism? All State-rights men, even Mr. Calhoun, he was personally my friend, were severe Centralists within their States. Their idea of proper Government in the United States was only the utmost possible State opposition to the National Government, jest as it had occurred in the Netherlads. Still you may possibly object to this the question, whether the Democrats have not led this country to a glorious development. I totally deny it. The country has grown great despite of that which is characteristically Democratic elective Judiciary, disregarding the Supreme Court, distribution of national funds, repudiation, State Rights doctrine, idolatry of slavery and a civil war which fairly began to resemble the German thirty years' war. With reference to the Democrats and the success of this country we have the same old and ever-repeated error in logic—because things exist together, therefore they stand as cause and effect to each other. Storks love the frogs of the Netherlands, and on every farmer's house is a stork's nest. The Netherlands was a Republic; therefore, it used to be said, "storks like republics."

We are told things ought to be forgotten. What have the Republicans done? Has one traitor been tried? has ever a people shown such absence of vengeance as the Union people of the United States have done? If, as I pray God to avert, the Democrats come in again under Greeley, it requires no prophet to foretell that we shall see a very different spirit on the part of the victorious Democrats. I shall vote for Grant. Your obedient servant, FRANCIS LIEBER.

The friend above alluded to, as known in both hemispheres, is doubtless Mr. Sumner. Mr. Sumner on Saturday last had not read Mr. Blaine's letter in reply to his advice to colored men. He treated the letter with the utmost contempt. He was not going to demean himself by taking notice of the assaults of a small man. But he has been compelled to do what he thinks is entirely uncalled for—make an answer. He has been convinced, not that Mr. Blaine is not a small man, but that the people are a stupid crowd, and will read Mr. Blaine's letter, and think him as capable of giving good advice as Mr. Sumner. Telegrams have come to him from Maine and elsewhere, from "Liberal Democratic" sources telling him, "You must answer Blaine's letter; it is hurting us badly," and so he has written a reply. "A Democrat once almost took your life, and we applauded," say his new followers. "Now Blaine calls the attention of the country to it, and we cannot answer. Can you do anything for us?" He tries. He gave it to a Democratic paper here, which did not print the letter of Mr. Blaine to which it replies, and it sends out advance slips to the telegraph-offices and the Liberal sympathy men; and that, too, a paper which hates Charles Sumner today as much as it did a few months ago when abusing him. They have taken him, as Gov. Whyte says, "for temporary use." That he has written a reply at all, is due to the effect of Mr. Blaine's splendid letter so palpably injuring the Democratic cause that an attempt to meet it must be made.

Abandoning Principles.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: "Gen. Dix made for himself so enviable a reputation by fearless and outspoken patriotism when the rebellion began, and so enhanced it by subsequent gallantry in the field and wisdom in civil office, that it is not strange that the Cincinnati-Baltimoreans should think they would gain much by his accession. And, consistently with tactics that seem to have been formulated and adopted, they have claimed him loud and long. Gen. Dix's letter makes an end of the clamor. He not only asserts his abiding preference for Gen. Grant, but argues the personal unfitness of his opponent, and maintains that the voters of neither of the consenting parties can be relied upon to sustain this opponent, because each abandoned its principles in the nomination.

Validity of Debts Incurred for Sale of Slaves.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided at the last session, in the cases of White vs. Hart and Osborne vs. Nicholson, that notes given for the purchase of slaves could still be enforced.

Chief-Justice Chase has directed a dissent to be entered for him from such a judgment, on the grounds:

1. That contracts for the purchase and sale of slaves were and are against sound morals and natural justice, and without support, except in positive law.

2. That the laws of the several States by which slavery and slave contracts could be supported, were annulled by the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution which abolished slavery.

3. That thenceforward the common law of all the States was restored to its original principles of liberty, justice, and right, in conformity with which some of the highest Courts of the late slave States, notably that of Louisiana, have decided, and all might on the same principle decide slave contracts to be invalid, as inconsistent with their jurisprudence, and this Court has properly refused to interfere with those decisions.

4. That the clause in the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution which forbids compensation for slaves emancipated by the Thirteenth can be vindicated only on these principles.

5. That clauses in State Constitutions, acts of State Legislatures, and decisions of State Courts, warranted by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments, cannot be held void as in violation of the original Constitution, which forbids the States to pass any law violating the obligation of contracts.

SCOTCH GAMES.

An Exciting Day at Newark Yesterday—An Immense Assemblage on the Ground—List of the Prizes.

The State Agricultural Fair Ground, at Waverley, yesterday presented an exciting scene, caused by a display of Scotch games. On entering the grounds at Waverley, after the eye has taken in all the beauty of the scene there presented and their eminent fitness for the purposes of such an exhibition, we approach the ring and find that preparations are going on for the contests, and then we hear the "skirl" of the approaching pipes, and anon the Highlanders, arrayed in all the traditional glories of kilt, hose, dirk, bonnet and feather, came sweeping into the inclosure. *Outré* as the costume may seem, when we become slightly habituated to it its singularity is lost in its unmistakable grace and picturesqueness. Along with the Club and its Caldonian friends, who have come to take part in the "gathering of the clans," comes a horde of visitors of all ranks, ages and descriptions, many with the familiar Doric, but many more with an appearance so decidedly American that the fact is substantiated that the great supporters of the Scottish on such occasions are taken from the body of our own population. The games soon began, and as a preliminary we are introduced to most of the entrants. Prof. Goldie, of Princeton College, a brother of the late John Goldie, one of the first of base-ball players, comes first, and his feats are only equaled in excellence by their diversity. He is accompanied by a younger brother, Matt. Mr. George T. Addison, of New-York, comes next, and proves himself one of the most graceful leapers we ever saw go over a bar. Mr. John Anderson, as yet a "greenborn," and fresh from "Auld Reekie," is best in the heavier exercises, and will at some future day carry off the palm from most of his compeers. Mr. D. T. Keiller, Messrs. Frank and William Robertson, all of Brooklyn, and Mr. W. Mungie, all prove themselves men of mettle strength and endurance. The following is the result of the day's performances:

LIST OF PRIZES.

Quoits.—First, Alex. Ferguson; second, John McLaren; third, James McLaren.

Putting the Heavy Stone.—First, J. Anderson, 33 feet 7 inches; second, F. Robertson, 29 feet 3¼ inches; third, G. Goldie, 29 feet.

Throwing Heavy Hammer.—First, John Anderson, 83 feet 11 inches; second, G. Goldie, 86 feet 2 inches; third, M. Goldie, 76 feet 4 inches.

Standing Jump.—First, W. Mungle, 9 feet 7½ inches; second, G. Goldie, 9 feet 7 inches; third, J. Anderson, 8 feet 10 inches.

Running Jump.—First, G. T. Anderson, 18 feet 3 inches; second, D. T. Veiller, 17 feet 8 inches; third, G. Goldie, 17 feet 7½ inches.

Short Race, (100 Yards.)—First, D. T. Keiller; second, John McLaren; third, David Robertson.

Hitch and Kick.—First, G. Goldie, 9 feet 2 inches; second, G. T. Addison, 8 feet 6 inches; third, D. S. Keiller, 8 feet 5 inches.

Vaulting with Pole.—First, G. Goldie, 9 feet 3 inches; second, W. Robertson, 8 feet 10 inches; third, F. Robertson, 8 feet 8 inches.

Putting Light Stone.—First, John Anderson, 39 feet 10 inches; second, William Robertson, 38 feet 1½ inches; third, F. Robertson, 36 feet 1 inch.

Throwing Light Hammer.—First, J. Andrew, 93 feet 4 inches; second, G. Goldie, 87 feet 8 inches; third, M. Goldie, 84 feet 9 inches.

Quarter-Mile Race.—First, W. Mungles; second, J. Dowule; third, T. Lamond.

Standing High Leap.—First, G. Ross, 4 feet 5 inches; second, G. Goldie, (with extra trial,) 4 feet 5 inches; third, F. Robertson, 4 feet 3 inches.

Running High Leap.—First, G. T. Addison, 5 feet 4 inches; second, Wm. Robertson, 5 feet 2 inches; third, G. Goldie, 4 feet 11 inches.

Highland Fling.—First, John Campbell; second, P. Reid; third, L. D. Robertson.

Broadsword Dance.—First, G. L. Balmer; second, L. D. Robertson; third, John Campbell.

Half-mile Race.—First, J. Cox; second, William Mungie; third, J. Downie.

Hop, Step, and Jump.—First, G. T. Addison, 37 feet, 6½ inches; second, G. Goldie, 37 feet, 3½ inches; third, D. T. Keiller, 37 feet, 3 inches.

Hurdle Race.—First, G. T. Addison; second, D. Robertson; third, J. Downie.

One or two other games were on the programme which were of minor importance, and which it was understood were to be omitted.

During the day the spectators increased fast with every arriving train and scattered themselves over the ground in quest of pleasure in whatever form it might present itself.

Mr. Frederick Douglass and the San Domingo Commission.

In Mr. Sumner's letter published in the New-York papers of July 31, occurs the following passage:

"On the return of the Commission from the island, Hon. Frederick Douglass, a colored orator, accomplished in manners as in eloquence, was thrust away from the company of the Commissioners at the common table of the mail-packet on the Potomac."

The inference likely to be drawn from this statement in the minds of most people would seem to be that the Commissioners allowed Mr. Douglass to be drawn out of their company. In the interest then of truth and justice, the following statement is made:

Mr. Douglass, by order from Washington as it was understood, was placed on a complete equality in the expedition to San Domingo, with the most favored persons attached to it. Quarters were assigned him adjoining those of the Commission. The table of the Commissioners was small, but a seat was given him with them in the Admiral's cabin in preference to two-thirds of those accompanying the expedition. During their residence in the City of San Domingo, owing to the limited size of the house in which they lived, only a small number of persons could be accommodated in it, but Mr. Douglass was selected as one of these.

On landing at Charleston, the Commissioners and many of their associates, including Mr. Douglass, took the cars for Washington.

On the following day, shortly after leaving Acquia Creek on the Potomac steamer, they went in to dinner at the public tables. This was between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and as no one in the party had taken food since very early in the morning, the prospect of dinner was very grateful. But before a dish was served it was noticed by one of the Commissioners that Mr. Douglass was not present; on inquiry it was found that a person understood to be the Captain of the boat had refused him admission to the dining-room.

Two of the Commissioners remonstrated strongly, but to no purpose. Several Southern gentlemen gathered about the door, upholding the Captain in his conduct. At this the Commissioners and those immediately attached to them left the table.

An offer was made by the authorities of the boat that a special table should be set for the Commissioners and Mr. Douglass. This was refused, as, under the circumstances, sanctioning an injustice.

It will be seen by this that the transaction was a very different one from the idea conveyed by the statement that Mr. Douglass "was thrust away from the company of the Commissioners."

Next, as to the invitation extended by Gen. Grant to the Commission in Washington.

On arriving in that city Gen. Sigel and Mr. Douglass left, as it was understood, for their respective homes. The Commissioners, remaining together with their Secretary, completed their report. Calling to present their respects to Gen. Grant, they were invited, without ceremony, to dinner. The whole thing was of the most informal character, and had Mr. Douglass or Gen. Sigel happened to be present, they would doubtless have been invited with the others.

Mr. Sumner at various times invited members of the Commission to his house and to his table, and therefore it caused no surprise when Mr. Douglass was not met on that particular occasion at Gen. Grant's table.

The fact that Gen. Grant chose Mr. Douglass at first to accompany the Commissioners as Assistant Secretary—the fact that he had taken pains that all respect and courtesy be shown him during the expedition—the fact that he was understood to have given the orders by which the comfort of Mr. Douglass was especially provided for during the entire voyage, both on ship and on shore, seems to show conclusively the injustice done the President by the statements of Mr. Sumner.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Feeling at the Various Head-Quarters Yesterday—The Ben. Wood Democracy.

The North Carolina election was still the all-absorbing topic in political circles yesterday. As on Saturday, bets were freely offered and taken. Some of these reached the proportion of thousands of dollars, one of $5,000 to $4,000 being made at the Glenham Hotel.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican head-quarters at the Fifth-avenue Hotel were quite lively during the day and evening.

The interest in North Carolina news was unabated and all who had anything to communicate were listened to with much attention.

Not one among the Republicans who called were willing to admit that the Democrats had carried the State ticket.

Some of the astute party leaders present expressed themselves as being more surprised at hearing that North Carolina had gone Republican than they would have been to hear that the Democracy had swept everything before them. They were under the impression, they said, from the first, that the State would go Democratic.

Among the prominent visitors at these head-quarters yesterday were Col. E. D. Morgan, of Cayuga County, New-York; Hon. Jno. H. Bagley, Michigan; Senator Harlan, Iowa; Col. A. H. Markland, Indiana; Gen. Robinson, formerly Fifth Army Corps; Ex-Superintendent of Police Jno. A. Kennedy, United States Commissioner Davenport, and Lieut. J. M. Thompson, Albion, N. Y.

Mr. Bagley, of Michigan, said that in his State the Republican Party was well organized, and enthusiastic mass-meetings were being held everywhere, and he felt certain that Michigan would give 30,000 majority for Grant and Wilson.

THE GREELEY HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Liberal Republican National Committee's rooms were, as usual, thronged with interested politicians.

No secret is made here of the Committee's manipulation of the election in North Carolina by means of its corrupt agents, Wood and Blumenberg.

Now that the result on the State ticket is conceded at these head-quarters to be doubtful, a ridiculous plea is raised that Republican managers are stuffing the ballot-boxes and counting falsely to insure the election of Governor. This will undoubtedly be the cry raised if the official returns prove that the Republicans have carried the State.

THE BEN WOOD DEMOCRACY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democracy was held last evening at No. 39 West Union-square. The meeting was called to take action in regard to the proposed mass-meeting to ratify the nominations of the Baltimore Convention. Mr. Ben Wood presided, in the absence of Ex-Recorder Smith, and Mr. J. Gibson acted as Secretary. Messrs. Jacob Cohen, Jno. McCool, Nicholas Muller, Terence Duffy, Phelix Murphy, B. W. Kennedy, Patrick Guff, B. F. Armstrong and Jno. Siegerson were the most prominent men present. Mr. Wood, on taking the chair, said that he had consulted with Hon. John Kelly and others at the Democratic National Committee's rooms, Spingler House, that day, and he understood that the proposed ratification meeting was not to be a Tammany affair, but a mass meeting of those in favor of Greeley and Brown's election. The letter of the Tammany General Committee which caused so much discussion at the meeting of the Apollo Hall Democrats was read upon motion for information. No action was taken upon it.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, it was resolved that the national Democracy should assemble in mass-meeting to ratify the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. It was then resolved, on motion of the same gentleman, that a committee of twenty-one be appointed to make preparations for the meeting, one person to be chosen from each Assembly District.

There appears to be a jealous feeling in this organization against the encroachments of Tammany. Several of the members assured our reporter that it was the desire of the National Democracy to keep intact and away from Tammany Hall. Mr. Wood will name the Committee to-morrow.

A Greeley Banner-Raising—Judson Kilpatrick Makes a Speech.

A large crowd of people, the majority attracted by curiosity, assembled last evening in Grand-street, between Ridge and Pitt streets, to witness the raising of a Greeley and Brown banner, by the Sixth Assembly District Liberal Republican Campaign Club. After the banner was thrown to the breeze a mass-meeting was held in Clinton Garden to ratify the nomination of the Tammany candidates. Mr. Hugh Nesbitt, President of the Club, presided. The first speech was made by Major James Haggerty, followed by Gen. Kilpatrick, who in the course of his remarks said he came there as a citizen, to advocate the election of Horace Greeley, the people's candidate for the Presidency. At first the nomination of Horace Greeley for President of the United States was ridiculed and laughed at, but now a different tale is told, and all Grant's supporters are beginning to feel very shaky. If the people will only be true to themselves and vote honestly, the 5th of November next will find Grant's votes far in the minority.

A VOICE—We will send him back to his tan-shop.

The SPEAKER—My friend, that is a mistake. Grant never was a tanner, and there was no tannery within fifty miles of the place where he was brought up. His grandfather was a tanner. I'll tell you what Grant was. He used to peddle cord-wood, and it is still an open question whether he used to bring back the proceeds of his sales to his wife and family or spend it all in drinking. In 1868 I worked hard for Grant's success, and I shall now work as hard for his defeat. I have time and again referred to his brilliant successes on the field of battle, and I have praised and extolled him as a soldier, and ever shall do so, but I shall never think anything of him as a political man. The people refer to Grant as if he were a god. He has reduced the national debt! Oh, no, not him; it is the merchant and the clerk, the blacksmith, the carpenter and the widow's sewing-machine that have reduced our national debt. [Cheers.] Again, it is said that through Republicanism the negro was set free; again I say no. It was Abe Lincoln and our soldiers who set the negro free, and maintained the honor of our flag, and one-half of those soldiers were true Democrats.

And what is Henry Wilson, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency? Why, in 1854 he was one of the "Know-nothing Party." Every Irishman and German will remember what he said during that year. Will any of those nationalities vote for him? I will relate an incident here with reference to Grant's ability to hold the position he does. During the war his father, Jesse Grant, called on him. In his hand he had several newspaper extracts, eulogizing his son, which he read, one at a time, and at the conclusion of each one steadily gazed on Ulysses. Some one, standing by, asked him if he thought they were not true? "Oh, no," he said, "Lincoln has made a big mistake in making Ulysses General of the Army, because Ulysses was no good when he was a boy." How does this sound for Grant? Yes, the people have had enough of Grant, and notwithstanding the assistance of the English editors of the NEW-YORK TIMES and hundreds of office-holders, his term as President is drawing to a close. North Carolina is safe, and other States will follow.

After referring to Secretary Boutwell deserting his post to make a speech in North Carolina, the speaker closed by hoping that every citizen in that district would vote for Greeley and Brown.

Addresses were then delivered by Mr. Charles Thomas (colored) and Mr. Elijah K. Kennedy, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Tammany Society—Judge Church Declines to Become a Sachem—S. L. M. Barlow Elected in his Stead.

The Tammany Society met last evening. There was a considerable representation of members of the Society, among those present being Augustus Schell and Ex-Sheriff Kelly. A letter was read from Judge Church, in which he declined to accept the position of Sachem, to which he had been elected. In declining the position, he expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him by electing him as Sachem, but said that his position itself, and the pressure upon his time, rendered it, in his opinion, improper for him to interfere in local politics, as he would necessarily have to do if he accepted a position as Tammany sachem. The resignation was accepted. S. L. M. Barlow was proposed in his stead and unanimously elected.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Committee on Organization of the Tammany Society met, in reference to the contemplated ratification meeting. Ex-Sheriff Kelly was elected permanent Chairman. The meeting adjourned without fixing a day for the ratification meeting.

Local Notes.

Arrangements have been made to give the Sage of Chappaqua a clam-bake today at Silver Springs, Rhode Island.

The Third Assembly District Greeley and Brown Campaign Club met at their rendezvous, No. 146 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, last evening. They had a very dull time of it.

A vote was taken on the Second-street Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school excursion, July 30, when the result was found to be: For Grant, 93; for Greeley, 43. The announcement of the vote was received with cheers.

The Independent Democratic Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Eighth Ward met last evening, and passed resolutions condemning the action of the Baltimore Convention, repudiating Greeley, and pledging themselves to support Gen. Grant.

The Seventh Ward Regular Republican (Grant and Wilson) Club held a meeting last night, at Oxford Hall, corner of Fulton and Classon avenues, Brooklyn. Mr. Geo. W. Wingate occupied the Chair, and Bernard Fowler was Secretary. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the other organizations of the Ward for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention, to be elected at the coming primary.

The German Greeley and Brown Central Campaign Club, composed of delegations of the different Assembly districts, assembled at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last evening, and effected a temporary organization by the election of Dr. Feodor Mierson, Chairman, and Messrs. Kinkel and Wollprecht, Secretaries.

Mr. Brentano, No. 33 Union-square, has laid on our table the holiday number of *London Society* and the August number of the *American Historical Record*, edited by Benson J. Lossing. At Brentano's can always be found the latest reviews and magazines, and the cream of American and foreign current literature.

Public Library of Kentucky.

Biggest and best thing of the day. Square chance for $100,000 for $10. Second concert and distribution under the management of Ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, at Louisville, Sept. 28, 1872. For particulars, send for circular to Major THOMAS H. HAYS, in charge New-York office, No. 609 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.

"Nothing so successful."—THEO. METCALF, Boston.—*Advertisement.*

For mosquito canopies for beds go to ROEBUCK'S, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

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Wedding and Visiting Cards.—Great reduction in prices during Summer months. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BANGHART—MARSH.—At Long Branch, by Rev. Dr. Wilson, Sunday, Aug. 4, 1872, CARRIE W. ADDIE MARSH to Hon. JOHNSON D. BANGHART, of New-Jersey.

IRVING—DU PONT.—At Nemours, on Thursday, Aug. 1, by Rev. P. P. Irving, assisted by Rev. J. Newton Stanger, ALEXANDER DUER IRVING, of New-York, to ELLEN C., daughter of Henry Du Pont, of Delaware.

MAPES—SANFORD.—In this City, Saturday, Aug. 3, by Rev. William C. Scofield, A. WALLACE MAPES to Miss JENNIE SANFORD, both of this City. No cards.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

TOMLINSON—HOLCOMBE.—On Monday, Aug. 5, at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, by Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. A. W. TOMLINSON to Miss CLARA J. HOLCOMB, all of this City.

DIED.

BARRETT.—At Orange, N. J., Aug. 4, NETTIE HAZELTON, eldest child of M. H. and A. H. Barrett, aged 14 years and 10 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, corner of Cleveland-st. and Park-av., on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 12½. Train from foot of Barclay-st. at 11 A. M.

FORBES.—At Elizabeth, Saturday, Aug. 3, GEORGE EAGER, son of John M. and Ann E. Forbes, aged 8 months.

LELAND.—At Castle View, New-Rochelle, SIMEON LELAND, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, Aug. 7. Carriages will be at New-Rochelle Depot in waiting for 11½ A. M. train for New-York.

☞ Boston and Vermont papers please copy.

MARTINE.—On Monday, Aug. 5, MARY ANN, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 7, at 2½ P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 12:05 P. M., via Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

MCDOUGALL.—On Monday morning, Aug. 4, GEORGE L., only son of Charles and Mary McDougall, aged 4 years, 9 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends also the members of Allen-street Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 148 Stanton-st., today (Tuesday) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

ODELL.—At Great Neck, Long Island, on Sunday, Aug. 4, MARY A., wife of Andrew J. Odell, of New-York, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Wednesday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. from her late residence, No. 236 East 60th-st.

PECK.—Suddenly of apoplexy, at No. 248 3d-st., Jersey City, Aug. 5, Gen. Cassius P. Peck, aged about 60 years. He was formerly of Burlington, Vt.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

REQUA.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday morning, 4th inst., AUSTIN REQUA, Esq.

Funeral on Wednesday at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Train leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-street, at 12 M.

RANDELL.—At Harlem, Sunday, Aug. 4, ESTELLE AMANDA, daughter of Charles H. and Mary A. Randell, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral exercises on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Avenue A and 117th-st.

ROGERS.—On Sunday, Aug. 4, of typhoid fever, in the 45th year of her age, KATE, wife of James P. Rogers, of Plainfield, N. J.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence in 5th st., Plainfield, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 5 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st., via Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at 3:20 P. M.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, Aug. 3, suddenly at New Rochelle, ORRIN TAYLOR, aged 60 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 209 Livingston-street, Brooklyn, at 5 P. M. this (Tuesday) evening.

VAN RENSSELAER.—Suddenly, at Albany, N. Y., in the 56th year of her age, MARY R. VAN RENSSELAER, widow of the late Philip S. Van Rensselaer, and daughter of the late Gen. James Tallmadge.

The funeral services will be held at Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., after which the remains will be conveyed for interment to the Rural Cemetery near Poughkeepsie. Trains on the Hudson River Railroad stop at New-Hamburg station, two miles from Wappinger's Falls. Carriages will be in readiness at the depot and at the church to convey persons to the cemetery. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WOOD.—Monday, Aug. 5, of pneumonia, MARGARET MCLEAN WOOD, daughter of Andrew and Mary Jane Wood, aged 20 years 8 months and 23 days.

"Asleep in Jesus."

The friends and the members of Zerubbabel Lodge, No. 329 F. and A. M. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Olivet Chapel, 2d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Wednesday the 7th, at 1 o'clock.

WHITE.—On Sunday, Aug. 4, ELIZA WHITE, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 209 East 35th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 7, at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POLITICAL.

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THE TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will raise a Grant and Wilson Banner opposite their head-quarters, No. 1,000 3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock. Hon. Edward Fitch will preside. Addresses will be made by Major Willard Bullard, Hon. James Tanner and others. JOHN B. DUGELDEIN, Chairman Committee.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at No. 162 East Broadway THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug. 6, 1872, at 8 o'clock. E. S. NEWINS, President. NICHOLAS KENT, Secretary.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Bunting Flags and Painted Portraits on hand at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Manuf'rs, 97 Duane-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was a very interesting auction sale of real estate held at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Aug. 5, the result of which must have been very satisfactory to owners of down-town real estate, as the amount realized for the property was about fifty per cent. in advance of what some of the best judges of New-York real estate expected the property would bring. The property in question consisted of the lot of land known as No. 28 Ann-street, south side, 75.5 feet west of Nassau-street, 25 feet front and rear by 51.4 feet deep on the westerly side, and 49 feet deep on the easterly side. It adjoins the land upon which the old *Herald* building used to stand on the easterly end of the block bounded by Nassau, Fulton and Ann streets, and upon which workmen are now busy preparing the ground for the erection of a new building, which Mr. James Gordon Bennett proposes to have constructed, and which when finished will be occupied by the New-York Herald. It was therefore surmised that Mr. Bennett would in all probability like to incorporate the lot in question with his other lots adjoining it, and include it in the site upon which his new building is about to be erected. These surmises proved to be correct, as after an active competition between his representative and two or three other interested persons, the property was finally sold to him, Mr James Gordon Bennett, for the sum of $27 600. The property belonged to the Corporation of the City of New-York, and was sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Esq., Controller, by Wm. Kennelly, Sheriff's auctioneer. The terms were ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, thirty per cent. on Sept. 2, 1872, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of five years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum. The Controller was present, and seemed highly gratified with the results of the sale.

James M. Miller adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the lot and buildings on the east side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, 25.8 by 100, to Monday, Aug. 19, by order of W. H. Howland, Esq., referee.

The following property will be offered at public auction today, Tuesday, Aug. 6:

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, three lots of land on north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue, 60 by 99.11; also, one lot on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 170 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 100; also, by order of Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, eight lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, 200.10 by 75; also, one lot and buildings on the south side of Fortieth-street, 283.4 feet east of Ninth-avenue, by order of R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee.

On the ground, at Bayside, Long Island, on Tuesday next, Aug. 6, Jere. Johnson, Jr., will offer for sale, at public auction, the balance of the property left over from the previous sale, known as the Mickle estate. Two large houses belonging to the same estate will also be included in the sale, together with the plots on which they stand. A large tent will be erected on the premises for the accommodation of those who attend the sale, and Grafulla's Band has also been engaged for the occasion. Free tickets to and from the place can be obtained from the auctioneer, at his office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

Exchange Sale, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 lot 25x49x25x51.4, No. 28, s. s. Ann-st., 75.5 ft. w. of Nassau-st.......$27,600

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 5.

Clinton-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x100	30,500
Catharine-st., e. s., No. 45, 27.3x65.9, irregular	6,775
6th-st., No. 505, Astor lease 22d of July, 1859, ½ part	7,000
7th-st., s. s., 120.3 ft. w. of Avenue B, 27.10x90.10	18,750
13th-st., n. s., 241.8 ft. w. of 7th av., 20.10x75	15,500
22d-st., n. s., 156.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x98.9	....
25th-st., n. s., 207 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21x98.9	....
Broad-st., s. w. corner Pearl-st., 31.9x66.11x31.8x77.11, irregular	....
26th-st., s. s., 25x98.9, no location	120,000
55th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 24x100.4	11,500
86th-st., No. 126 East, 125 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 19x100.5	21,500
119th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x½ block	14,000
4th-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 92d-st., 100.8x105.2x79x100	29,500
5th-av., s. e. corner 120th-st., 100.10x100	49,500
6th-av., e. s., equidistant from 128th and 129th sts., running s. 75x75	20,000
LEASE.	
Albany-st., No. 7, 5 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or **TO LEASE** for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 22d-st., 26 feet 8 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AUGUST FREE REGISTER, WITH new complete map of New-York City, and forty-four pages, valuable information, of real estate, &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, 20x50x100, in West 43d-st., east of Broadway. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,280 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,500, all assessments paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on an eighty-foot avenue. For sale, a two-story and French roof house, 22x30, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, marble mantles, extension 15x15, sewing-room and kitchen; back-stairs off kitchen; well and rain water; all ten-foot ceiling; second floor—four large bedrooms and bath-room fitted up; three large bedrooms in French roof; size lot, 50 by 177; fence all around; gas-pipes and heater-pipes all through the house; good cellar under whole house, cemented; will be sold on easy terms. Address J., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ABOUT 70 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND splendidly situated on the Housatonic River, two miles below the Housatonic Dam and the rapidly growing village of West Birmingham; three-quarter mile of river-front, with four very valuable shad fisheries, fine large dwelling, with other improvements. For sale cheap, or will exchange for improved property in New-York, Brooklyn, New-Haven or Bridgeport. Apply to S. THOMPSON, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BROWN-STONE house worth about $50,000, the most elegant mansion in Westchester County; every improvement, and furnished better than nine-tenths of the houses in this City; location is beautiful; has about 4½ acres of land; fifteen miles from City by New-Haven Railroad. Apply to
RIKER, HESSE & CO., Owners,
No. 5 Pine-st.

110 ACRES OF LAND ON NEW-HAVEN Railroad, Westchester County.—The chance for rise is very great, being near the Sound; want to exchange for low-price houses in the City; slightly mortgaged.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-St.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Mattituck, L. I., FRIDAY, Aug. 9, on the premises.—The valuable residence of Mrs. F. L. Odell, 500 feet from depot, well shaded by large trees, house three stories, frame, 40x30, heater, hot and cold water, and gas pipes throughout, slate roof, extension 21x34, barn, hot-house, poultry and ice-houses and other out-buildings, fruit-trees, grapes and shrubbery in abundance. Mattituck is eighty-two miles by Long Island Railroad, and is famed for its beauty and healthiness; has churches, stores, schools, &c.; one mile to the Sound; fine fishing, and entire freedom from the mosquitos. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF A VALUABLE THEATRE AND HOTEL.
Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 8, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Esq., referee, the property Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, and known as the Stadt Theatre and Hartmann's Hotel, with the five-story brick house on rear, and fronting on Chrystie-street, and known as No. 21. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-street.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—ONE OR FIVE years; work-shop 26 feet front, 46 feet deep; fourth floor, with water and water-closet, in No. 8 Extra-place. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

TO LEASE.—THE NEW BUILDING NOW finishing corner of Greenwich-st. and Park-place, entire or in portions. Apply at No. 61 Irving-place. Also, for sale or to lease, the house No. 603 5th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired,) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and dry; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year.
F. B. ELLIOTT,
No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

CRANFORD, N. J.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE to let, with ten acres of land, one and a half miles from station; dwelling contains ten rooms; barn and stable; forty-five minutes from New-York; rent, $600. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HANDSOMELY, four-story brown house, second door from 5th-av., in West 42d-st.; immediate possession.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-St.

FINANCIAL.

ELEVEN PER CENT.

INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,

7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED.

AT 70 CENTS

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest on each and every bond."

THE

ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

BY

SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-St.,
NEW-YORK.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad

(Milwaukee Extension)

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

Convertible Gold Bonds,

Issued on 110 Miles of Road from Cedar Rapids to Postville, Iowa.

The entire issue of bonds on the main line of the Burlington Road having all been sold, this issue of $2,200,000 on the Milwaukee Extension is offered to the public only on completed road.

The Extension opens direct communication from St. Louis and the Southwest to Milwaukee and the Lakes, and runs through one of the richest agricultural sections of the West.

The demand for this first-class security is constantly increasing, and it is expected that the entire loan will soon be absorbed.

Construction is progressing rapidly, and it is the intention to have the road completed in time to move the crops of the present season.

We confidently commend the bonds to the public as among the safest and best upon the market.

Price 92 1-2 and Interest in Currency, at which they yield nearly 9 per Cent. on Investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

For Sale, by

WOOD & DAVIS,

No. 31 Pine-St.,

AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO INVESTORS.

Choice Railroad Bonds

On new roads completed and doing a profitable business.

ALSO FOR SALE,
SECURITIES of RAILROADS connected by LEASE or INDORSEMENT with the
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
LAKE SHORE AND MICH. SO. R. R. CO.,
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
And other dividend-paying roads.
C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

BUFFALO CITY

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY.

PRINCIPAL DUE 1890.

PRICE 100 AND INTEREST.

For sale by

HENRY F. VERHUVEN & CO.,
No. 38 Exchange-place, New-York.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments.
FOR SALE BELOW PAR.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS,
Registered with State Auditor.
Interest January and July, in New-York.
Actual wealth over $10,000,000.
Indebtedness only $300,000.
Price, 75 and interest.
Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.
(Recently consolidated.)
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.
At 85 per cent. and interest.
TRUSTEES.
MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road:

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MOSES TAYLOR,
President of Joint Board.

OFFICE OF
TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders and bondholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, held in Peoria, March 19, 1872, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, the Secretary shall not exchange any first preferred stock for bonds secured by deed of trust dated the 2d day of April, 1868, on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, and that the holders of such bonds may, if they so desire, exchange the same for first preferred stock, as set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting of stock and bond holders of this Company on the 15th day of June, 1869, in the City of New-York.

Provided that such bonds are surrendered in exchange for such stock on or before the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, but not otherwise.

True copy from the records.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF "COOK COUNTY,"

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Principal and Interest at Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable in the City of New-York.

THIS COUNTY INCLUDES THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS.

These bonds are authorized by act of Legislature, approved Feb. 23, 1872, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois limits the indebtedness of the County of Cook to FIVE per cent. on the assessable value of the property in the said county.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I, George W. Wheeler, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, do certify that the assessed value of property in said County of Cook for the year 1871 was $93,936,040, which does not exceed one-sixth of the cash value of said property; and I further certify that the statement of the bonded debt of said county hereto attached—amounting to $3,096,200—is correct.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said county, this 11th day of July, 1872.

(Signed) G. W. WHEELER, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1873	$150,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1880	1,162,200 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1865	958,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1890	343,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Public Building Bonds, due May 1, 1889	250,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Short Bonds, due July 1, 1874	200,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Bonds, issued to the order of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, due May 1, 1892	33,000 00
Total	$3,096,200 00

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Leaving about $1,500,000 yet to be issued, a portion of which J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer of Cook County, offers through the undersigned at par and accrued interest.

We confidently recommend the above investment, and shall be pleased to give further particulars, if desired, on application.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CONVERTIBLE

MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Mortgage of $600,000 on the land and Masonic building at the corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.

Cost of land and building, when completed, $1,000,000. Principal of bonds payable 1891. Interest 7 per cent. Coupons payable semi-annually, March 15 and Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Co.

A few of these bonds remaining unsold can be had upon application to O. D. ASHLEY & CO., Bankers, No. 37 New-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned trustees, care of R. S. Watson, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1872, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THYER.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1872.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $117,000 improvement bonds, and $120,000 funded debt bonds, for permanent city improvements of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., directed to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office in the City Hall, Elizabeth, until MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 5 o'clock P. M., when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For sewer in Cherry-st., due August 1, 1878, $1,000.
For sewering Henry-st., Port-av. and Spring-st., due August 1, 1878, $14,000.
For paving Maple-av., due August 1, 1878, $48,000.
For grading and curbing Fanny-st., due August 1, 1878, $5,000.
For sewering Maple-av., due August 1, 1878, $6,000.
For grading and curbing Sayre-st., due August 1, 1878, $8,000.
For curbing and flagging Hampton-place, due August 1, 1878, $2,000.
For grading and curbing Westminster-av., due August 1, 1878, $8,000.
For sewering Summer-st., due May 1, 1877, $25,000.
For funded debt, due August 1, 1882, $120,000.

Said bonds to be conditioned for the payment of the principal at the above periods, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per Cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The proposals will state their full address, and the amount of bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof.

The accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted.

The right is reserved on the part of the Commissioners to reject any or all of the bids, if, in their judgment, the interests of the city require it.

HENRY AITKEN, Controller.
City of Elizabeth, N. J., July 31, 1872.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $4,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700,** and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97,** and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000,** including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000,** and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14,** or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000 to $75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20** to **25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000,** with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.

SINKING FUND

GOLD BONDS,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermillion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,300,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE **W. H. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO.,** AND **PAUL S. FORBES,** OF NEW-YORK; **BENJ. E. BATES,** OF BOSTON; **HENRY LEWIS,** OF PHILADELPHIA, AND **G. M. PULLMAN,** OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way the Company owns 32,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee or bearer, July 1, 1901, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of £7 sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

FOR SALE.

$60,000 SEVEN PER CENT BONDS OF GLENN'S FALLS, Warren County, in this State, the first and only debt of said town, issued to build WATER-WORKS. These bonds are a good security.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

LOST—COUPONS NUMBERED 11, 12 AND 13, for $25 each, on bond numbered 7, for $500, of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, payable at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. A suitable reward will be paid by the Ninth National Bank.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. **NEW-YORK.**

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF
The Columbia
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 23, 1872.
CAPITAL.......**$200,000**
SURPLUS.......**215,000**

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1872.
(Signed,) JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY. A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of said Company on the 15th of August, 1872.

The transfer-book of said stock will be closed on the 10th inst., to be reopened on the 16th inst.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest, due Aug. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, BOTH EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISION, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, free of tax.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.
J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1, 1872.

THE GOLD COUPON DUE AUG. 1, 1872, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
M. H. BLOODGOOD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable THURSDAY, Aug. 8 proximo; till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railroad, First Mortgage, Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. A. WORTENDYKE, President.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1872.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by
HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. **396** and **398** CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per Cent. interest on **$5** to **$5,000.**
ASSETS, **$10,358,279 88.**

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR, No. 185 Bleecker-st.
Assets over $4,000,000.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION.

Bankrupt sale of the valuable steam-boats CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and GOLDEN GATE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 30th day of July, A. D. 1872, I will sell at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, at the auctioneer's sales-rooms, at No. 112 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the following-described property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation, viz.: The steam-boats C. Vanderbilt and Golden Gate, their furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, boats, chains, cables and other appurtenances as they are.

The C. Vanderbilt is a side-wheel steamer, about 310 feet long, 36 feet breadth of beam, and 10 feet hold. It draws 6½ feet of water, and has 1 low-pressure beam engine, 72-inch cylinder and 12-feet stroke, and 2 boilers on the guards, put in new within three years, and now in good condition, 187 state-rooms, and about 200 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for navigating Long Island Sound, and is stanch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any coast navigation. It was rebuilt and put in complete condition the past Winter, and up to a few days has been running in the line between New-York and Troy. It is completely furnished for a first-class trade, and is fitted in every respect and with all things as the law directs.

The steam-boat Golden Gate is about 145 feet in length, 20 feet breadth of beam; has 1 low-pressure beam engine, 28-inch cylinder, 8-foot stroke; 1 boiler below deck, in good order, and draws 3 feet of water. It has been used as a tender between Albany and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boats may be seen at the docks of the tobacco warehouses, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid and the auctioneers' fee, to be paid to the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1872.
HENRY WILDER ALLEN,
Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, No. 152 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale.

The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.
WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,
Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Supreme Court to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue on TUESDAY, the 13th day of August inst., at 12 o'clock noon, on board the bark Lütcken, at or near Pier No. 50 East River, in the City of New-York, the said bark or vessel called the Lütcken, her tackle, apparel and furniture.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
THOMAS J. CUMMINS, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated New-York, Aug. 5, 1872.
GOODRICH & WHEELER,
Attorneys for creditors, No. 59 Wall-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 6, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Vadelli Lemons, ex *Abyssinia*. Immediately after, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and fresh Palermo Lemons, landing ex steamship *Egypt*, and can be examined on Pier No. 47 North River.

BILLIARD TABLES.

FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLES, OF a new and handsome design, with balls, cues, &c., complete for $350. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 217 TO NO. 223 West 51st-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c.; first-class work at previous low prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found desirable servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters and coachmen.

AT WALKER'S, NO. 138 6TH-AV., over drug-store, can be found a large supply of good servants, of all nationalities, for City or country, in any capacity, at moderate wages.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; has good City testimonials, which speak of her in high terms as competent, honest, trustworthy, and kind; prefers the country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID. — A RESPECTABLE young woman lately arrived from England, wishes a situation as chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 85 Mulberry-st., near Canal-st., in the rear, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION AS chamber-maid and waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 224 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE colored girl, Protestant, wishes a situation as chamber-maid or nurse. Apply at No. 202 East 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION BY A young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply at No. 50 East 41st-st.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—TWO SUPERIOR Swedish girls, speaking English, would like situations in City or country, together or separate, one as first-class cook, the other as waitress, chamber-maid or nurse. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

COOK, &c.—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, tidy, and highly-respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chamber-work and fine washing; is fully competent, and would give satisfaction in either capacity; good baker; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan; very respectable, and first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, cream, jellies, excellent baker, &c., will assist in washing; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands making good bread, biscuits, hot rolls, and also boning and larding; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at office, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHWOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business perfectly; meats, soups, desserts of all kinds; good bread and biscuit maker; references from best families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COACHMAN. — A FIRST-CLASS COACH-man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has unexceptionable reference, wishes a situation. Apply at the carriage warerooms, No. 232 5th-av., corner 27th-st.

COACHMAN. — A COACHMAN'S SITUAtion by a thorough, experienced man in his business; single, and a Protestant; the highest reference given. Call on or address A. B., No. 34 East 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; will do the coarse washing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 391 8th-av.

COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a private family; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 129 West 52d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUation as cook or laundress; good City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 403 West 54th-st., top floor, back room.

COOK.—AS COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced cook and good baker; three years' of the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is fully competent and has good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; understands soups, game, meats, desserts, &c.; excellent baker; best references; City or country. Apply at No. 220 East 28th-st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; has a thorough knowledge of her business in all its branches; private family. Apply at No. 391 5th-av., for two days.

COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO is a good cook and laundress, wishes a situation for general house-work. Call at No. 596 2d-av., in the bakery.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best reference; Newport or Long Branch preferred. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL ASsist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 41 West 46th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant Scotch cook; City or country. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; best City references. Call or address No. 254 West 37th-st.

CHILD'S NURSE AND TO DO PLAIN sewing.—A respectable young girl, neat and tidy, willing and obliging; is a good plain sewer. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION BY A French girl, to take care of a grown child, and make herself useful; wages not an object, but a good home. Seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT dress-maker wishes to go out by the day; a perfect fitter, and understands the different machines. Apply at No. 104 East 30th-st.

EMPLOYERS

Can be supplied immediately with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at
S. & E. V. ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

EMPLOYERS WANTING GOOD COLored servants should call at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av., near 32d-st. Men, boys and women for every capacity, in the City and country.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS
Can be immediately supplied
WITH RELIABLE HELP,
BOTH WHITE AND COLORED, AT
No. 437 6th-av., bet. 26th and 27th sts.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st., Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH-woman as housekeeper; is fully competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's house, linen-room in a hotel, or would take position as nurse of one child. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A VERY COMPETENT girl, with good reference, wants a situation to do the house-work of a private family in the country; can cook, wash and iron nicely. Call at No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent American woman to do general house-work in a private family. Call at No. 437 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT American woman to do general house-work in a private family. Call at No. 437 6th-av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth; has good recommendations; no objections to the country. Apply at the office, No. 340 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid or either, by a very respectable German young woman; an excellent seamstress; operates on machines, dress-maker, &c.; dresses hair nicely; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG FRENCH girl, who is a very competent hair-dresser; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; dress-maker and most beautiful and tasty milliner; best possible reference. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG FRENCH girl, who is a very competent hair-dresser, dress-maker and most beautiful and tasty milliner; best possible references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL (speaks French) as lady's maid and seamstress; is competent to fill a first-class position; City preferred. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS. — A LAUNDRESS' SITUAtion by a Protestant woman; very respectable; country or City; French fluting, box plaiting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; best reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress solicits washing to do at home; linens done in superior style; reliable, prompt and trustworthy. Call at No. 1 West 57th-st., over the stable.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE CANadian woman, with good references, as laundress; no objection to the country, or will take a situation as nurse to an invalid. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman would like some washing by the dozen, either ladies' or gentlemen's; fluting done by machine. Call at No. 439 West 26th-st., third floor.

MONTHLY NURSE.—AN ENGLISH Protestant woman wishes a few more engagements as monthly nurse; good City reference. Call or address No. 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

MONTHLY NURSE.—A MONTHLY nurse would like an engagement for two months, or to go in the country with an invalid; references perfectly satisfactory. Address by note NURSE, or can be seen for a week at No. 69 West 26th-st.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German woman as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and fine washer, or ladies' maid; good hair-dresser; excellent recommendations; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NURSE and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress' situation, by a Protestant German young woman; very respectable; good seamstress, operator, &c.; experienced nurse; good chamber-maid; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-work; would make herself generally useful; country preferred; good references. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE.—A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to take care of growing children; thoroughly competent, and has excellent references; City or country. Call at or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL as nurse and chamber maid; will make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the French and German Office, 621 6th-av.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG PROTestant girl as nurse or chamber-maid; excellent reference. Call or address No. 450 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse in a Protestant family; can give good City reference. Call at No. 621 East 12th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION BY A young seamstress; good references; City or country. Seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable German young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS.—CHAMBER-MAID OR SEAMstress and chamber-maid by a very respectable young woman; first-class chamber-maid; City or country; has excellent testimonials. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—A situation to go in the country as waitress and chamber-maid; best City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 New Canal-st., in store.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE IN the nicest manner; also, French fluting; or would go out by the day. Call at No. 213 East 28th-st., second floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a married man; Protestant; thirty; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good, careful driver; can come well recommended from last employer. Address T. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A STEADY YOUNG MARried man, an American; has a thorough knowledge of driving and care of horses; reference from former employers. Address G. A. B., Richfield Springs, Otsego County, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a single man; steady and industrious; fully understands his business; desires a steady situation; best City reference. Address J., box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman; he fully understands his business in every respect; can work in a garden and milk; has good reference; will try to please. Address C. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom by a single man; has three years' best reference; willing and obliging. Address M. J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener (with cottage preferred) by a respectable Englishman, married, who understands all branches; hot-house pruning, &c.; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROfessional man, a situation as gardener; married, without family; a member of the Episcopal Church; is about making a change for the better. Address R., Navesink Post-office, Monmouth County, N. J.

GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, single, wants a situation as gardener for a private place. Address L. S., Astoria Post-office, Long Island.

GARDENER.—SITUATION BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; is honest and industrious; best reference. Address A. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN, JUST ARrived from England, would like to obtain a situation as gardener, or to make himself generally useful. Address M., Box No. 199 *Times* office.

USEFUL MAN.—SITUATION WANTED IN City or country by an American young man, who is temperate and obliging; can care for horses, cows, poultry; do plain gardening, &c.; is a good driver; wages moderate. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE, TEMperate and industrious Dane, age forty years and single, wants a situation where he can make himself useful; can take care of horses, drive, milk, garden and do farm-work. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; CAN drive, milk, or do any kind of work on a gentleman's place. Address D. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man; best references; perfectly understands his business; City or country. Address Box No. 18 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS ATTENDant for an invalid by a young man of experience, the son of a clergyman; Christian family preferred. Address A. W., Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

COLLECTOR AND SOLICITOR WANTED for an old-established benevolent institution in City, of undoubted character and energy; an American, middle-aged, with ample City references. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—WANTED A PROTESTANT NURSE for two young children, to live in the country near the City. Call at No. 475 5th-av., from 9 until 1 o'clock Wednesday morning.

WANTED—A LAD TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful in an office; must be good at figures. Address, in own handwriting, Post-office Box No. 5,064.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCRIBNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mitchells and A. B. Crane, No. 92 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of July, 1872.
CLARENCE G. MITCHELL, } Executors.
JOHN BLAIR SCRIBNER, }
jy9-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. FURNISS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob D. Vermilye, one of the subscribers at the Merchants' National Bank, No. 42 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 24th day of June, 1872.
SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,
jy2-law6mTu* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN VAN AUKEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of S. Burkhalter, No. 188 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of July, 1872.
STEPHEN BURKHALTER,
ENOCH KETCHAM,
jy23-law6mTu* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 94 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of February, 1872.
J. A. ROOSEVELT,
f20-law6mTu* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABNER L. ELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of February, 1872.
RICHARD PATRICK, } Executors.
HORACE S. ELY, }
f13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DENHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. Denham & Co., No. 266 West Twenty-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of February, 1872.
SAMUEL F. JAYNE,
f8-law6mTu* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John S. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Genesee-st., in the City of Utica, Oneida County, N. Y., on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated Utica, the 11th day of March, 1872.
WARD HUNT, JR.,
mh12-law6mTu Executor of John S. Hunt, dec'd.

FREELAND, A. M.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of A. M. FREELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 438 West 34th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1872. SOPHIA FREELAND, Executrix.
my14-law6mTu*

STATIONERY.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 6 Thames-st. Account books made too rigs

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
ATLANTIC..........Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.
BALTIC..........Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........Aug. 31, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Russia..Wed'sday, Aug. 7		Abyssinia.Sat'day, Aug. 10	
Cuba....Wed'sday, Aug. 14		Batavia....Sat'day, Aug. 17	
Scotia..Wed'sday, Aug. 21		Algeria....Sat'day, Aug. 24	
Java....Wed'sday, Aug. 28		Parthia....Sat'day, Aug. 31	
China....Wed'sday, Sept. 4		Calabria....Sat'day, Sept. 7	

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE........DAVRE....Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT........LEMARIE....Saturday, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin............$125 | Second cabin............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
HOLLAND, BRAGG....Saturday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN......Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON......Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS.Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS..Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage..............$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..............$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.......Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD..........Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.......Sept. 11, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
India	Aug. 10	Olympia	Aug. 7
California	Aug. 17	Trinacria	Aug. 14
Australia	Aug. 24	Iowa	Aug. 21
Columbia	Aug. 31	Britannia	Aug. 28
Europa	Sept. 7	Assyria	Sept. 4
Anglia	Sept. 14	Caledonia	Sept. 11

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMERS of the Anchor Line will sail as follows
OLYMPIA, Aug. 7.
TRINACRIA, Aug. 14.
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 17.

Excursionists and intending passengers will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted-up new steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board, at Pier No. 20, North River, or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Aug. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Aug. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Thursday, Aug. 22, 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 24, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 8.
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. GREEN, Aug. 15.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Aug. 22.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman..Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken..........Friday, Aug. 30
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 10.—Steamer BIENVILLE, Capt. JEFF MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ———, Capt. ———, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 8.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Aug. 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 12, North River, MONDAY, Sept. 9.

Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM ....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.................Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

The United States mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.
The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.
All trains stop at Long Branch.
Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.
G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED, WM. A. HERRING, FORBES HOLLAND, } Commissioners.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,

NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.

Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
(For resident Cadets only.)

The eleventh annual session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the mathematical and natural sciences. The classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates, and other competent professors.

Circulars may be obtained of O. M. Bogart, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or of
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

For twenty-five young ladies, home and school advantages unsurpassed.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S,
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages in all branches. Located delightfully. Buildings new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full particulars, sent on application. Lectures 1872-3 by Prof. E. L. Yeomans, Rev. John Hall, Prof. Maria Mitchell and Rev. F. B. Wheeler.

LESPINASSE.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at
SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway,
BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square,
G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 88 MADISON-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.
Applications may be made by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. GARRETSON,

NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and day school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.
Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 44 WEST 54TH-ST.,
CENTRAL PARK,
Will reopen Sept. 24, 1872.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND day school for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will re-open, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872. Address as above.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to W. L. DEAN, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

McCULLUM INSTITUTE, MOUNT VERNON, N. H., comprising two departments, a seminary for young ladies, and a department for fitting young gentlemen for professions and future usefulness. Location healthful and beautiful; advantages superior. Fall session commences Sept. 2.
Address GEORGE E. DEAN, President.
Or, Mr. GEORGE W. McCULLUM, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL, South Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. An eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments, supplied by the State. Reopens Sept. 9. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. Miley, Instructor in Mathematics and Upton's Tactics. Send for circular, as above.

FOR PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.—Mr. and Mrs. Huhne, at Stuttgart, will be glad to educate two young ladies between nine and sixteen years of age. The schools at Stuttgart are considered as among the best in Germany. Terms $450, gold, a year. Apply to E. T. ECKHART, No. 339 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH BOARDING-School for boys and young gentlemen; studies in French and in English, ancient languages and sciences; number of pupils limited; good cares; will open Sept. 16. Address to the Principal, Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BOTHE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 5. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND Miss AGNES L. JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 13 East 31st-st.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS of the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 26th September.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. For catalogues address H. A. DILKS, A. M., Pennington, N. J.

FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS—A thorough preparation. Address
REV. E. B. EMERSON, Stratford, Conn.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Flushing, Long Island. Seventh year. Will open Sept. 17.

MRS. C. W. BOCKEE'S SELECT School for young ladies, at Poughkeepsie, will open Sept. 11. For prospectus address Principal.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

H. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; such always succeed. Apply for particulars.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, New-York, will commence its sixteenth year Sept. 26, 1872. For full information, send for catalogue. Address D. C. VAN NORMAN, No. 17 West 42d-st., New-York.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.,)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10.
Send for circular.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

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FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 63D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will re-open their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to
CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

NEW-PAULTZ ACADEMY, NEW-Paultz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALLY, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, BIRMINGHAM, Huntingdon Co., Penn. Next session opens Sept. 5. For circulars address L. G. GRIER, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies. Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.
J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, honor graduate of foreign university, able to give the thorough drill of English public schools, desires employment as teacher or tutor; City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 146 Waverley-place.

TEACHERS, TRUSTEES AND PUPILS introduced. American Educational Union, No. 737 Broadway.

HOTELS.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HEAD-QUARTERS

STATE COMMITTEE AT

BAGG'S HOTEL, Utica.

Orders for rooms by mail or telegraph will be promptly honored.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GOTTLIEB SCHOTT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 9th day of November, 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Gottlieb Schott, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
jy30-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM O'LEARY, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad-street, Newark, N. J.
jy22-law3wTu*

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
155 Chatham Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GENTLEMAN'S OR FAMILY ROAD horse for sale—Six years old, 15½ hands high, out of a thorough Mambrino mare, sired by Volunteer; beautiful flowing silver mane and tail; is warranted sound and kind in all harness; is considered one of the most promising young horses in the State; also first-class harness if required. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

HORSE AND WAGON STOLEN.—Dark sorrel horse, fifteen hands high, free driver, eight years old, piano-body top-buggy, painted black, with broad red stripe on body and carriage; silver harness; hired 4th of August by man thirty years, thin long features, scraggy whiskers, genteel and delicate; liberal reward for property or thief.
H. B. WITTY & CO., No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY'S PONY FOR SALE.—PONY seven years old, 14½ hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness; will stand by steam-cars; can be used by the most timid lady; together with basket phaeton and harness from best City makers; has been used but a short time. Apply at first private stable west of 3d-av. in 28th-st.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION HEADQUARTERS.—Immense stock of every style carriage, several second-hand and slightly-soiled carriages, all at reasonable prices. All styles harness.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS wanted by a physician in exchange for a good building plot at Tenafly, N. J. Address DOCTOR, No. 440 West 23d-st.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ANY PARTY WHO WOULD LIKE TO be the only boarders in a small private family, where they can enjoy the comforts of home, may call at No. 115 East 39th-st.

NO. 25 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly-furnished front and back parlor on first floor, with first-class French table; also room on third floor.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Two desirable rooms; board if desired; family small and select; to pleasant party terms reasonable; reference required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board; newly furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 20 WEST 29TH-ST.—ROOMS, NEWLY fitted up, with or without board, at Summer prices; also, arrangements made for the Winter; private table if preferred; references exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

COTTAGE LAWN, SPOFFORD'S POINT.—Two houses at this delightful point are now open as first-class family houses; fine bathing, boating and fishing, with plenty of shade and fruit trees; three miles from Harlem Bridge. Carriages will run from Remsen House at the bridge at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Address J. W. MEAGHER, at Remsen House.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—The most popular resort in America; air dry and pure and of moderate temperature all the year; scenery unsurpassed; beautiful groves, lawns and drives; open all the year; terms very reasonable. Address for circular IRAD FULLER, Superintendent, or C. Banta, Northampton, Mass.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

SUMMER BOARD—AT AMENIA, ON the Harlem, direct from the City. Send for description. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—AT I. W. HOWELL'S Park House, two suites rooms will be vacant on Aug. 6. Particulars at No. 77 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A WELL-shaded private residence; pure spring water; splendid falls near by, and 3½ miles from Delaware Water Gap; terms moderate; good country facilities; two daily mails. Address Box No. 22, Marshall's Creek, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING DOG RIVER BAR CHANNEL, MOBILE BAY, ALA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
North-west corner St. Louis and Joacaim sts.,
Lock-box No. 1,174.
MOBILE, Ala., July 2, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. SATURDAY, 31st August, 1872, for dredging and removing 125,000 cubic yards, more or less, of material from Dog River Bar Channel, situate in Mobile Bay, about four and a half miles from the mouth of Mobile River and five from the City of Mobile.

The material to be excavated is a soft alluvion, intermixed with sand, and will have to be removed and deposited at an average distance, not exceeding three miles, with about six feet of water at the dumping-ground.

Bidders will state price per cubic yard of material removed and deposited as above, and measured by soundings in the cut. They will also state how soon after the award of the contract work will be commenced, and the time required for its completion, as this will be considered in letting the contract.

Payments will be made monthly, twenty per cent. being reserved until the work is completed to the satisfaction of the engineer in charge, and forfeited in case of failure on the part of the contractor to comply with the conditions of his contract. In addition, bonds to the extent of $10,000, with two sufficient sureties, will be required, to insure faithful commencement and performance of contract.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the undersigned, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Full information in regard to this work will be given at this office, where printed blank forms of proposals can be obtained, and *only on which bid will be regarded.* These blank forms will be mailed, on requisition, to the address of any one desiring to bid. The guaranty of good faith on part of the bidder, attached to the form of proposals, must be signed by two responsible guarantors, whose responsibility must be certified to in the manner prescribed in the blank form.

Proposals must be made in duplicate, and the envelopes inclosing same should be indorsed, "Proposals for dredging Dog River Bar Channel," and addressed to the undersigned.
J. H. SIMPSON,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.,
and Colonel of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each headstone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 3d day of September, prox., for the removal of one (1) small schooner, and thirteen (13) or more piles, now obstructing the channel of the Ashepoo River, South Carolina. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 3d day of September, 1872, for removing the wrecks of three (3) small wooden vessels from Church Flats, on the Stono River, about thirty miles from Charleston, S. C. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING pile-dyke at Rondout, N. Y., will be received until noon of Aug. 30, 1872.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major-General.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING Otter Creek, Vermont, will be received until noon of Aug. 30, 1872.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major-General.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM 8, over Herald Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also, No. 418 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE BELLS!!
Edwin Booth..............Proprietor and Manager
WILL REOPEN
ON MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 19,
With the great psychological drama of
THE BELLS,
Which created such a profound sensation in London for over 200 nights.
The popular tragedian,
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK,
has been expressly engaged to enact the thrilling rôle of MATHIAS.

The play will be presented for the first time in this City, with entire NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY, APPOINTMENTS and EFFECTS, with a strong and efficient company, comprising old favorites and new candidates for popular favor.

The box-sheet will be opened on Monday next, Aug. 12, at the theatre, and at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway, where seats may be secured.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

ONE WIFE.	CHARLOTTE	ONE WIFE.
ONE WIFE.	THOMPSON;	ONE WIFE.
ONE WIFE.	Supported by a powerful company, in the superbly mounted play in three acts.	ONE WIFE.
ONE WIFE.		ONE WIFE.
ONE WIFE.		ONE WIFE.

Secure your seats in advance, and avoid the crowds at the box office upon entering the theatre.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CROWDED.
SECOND WEEK AND GREAT SUCCESS.

TODAY AT 2, the beautiful Comedy of BROKEN TOYS, Cast to the entire strength of company. Concluding with the laughable farce, Larkin's Love Letters.	Evening at 8. The celebrated character-actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, In the American Drama of KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. With a powerful cast.

MME. ERMINIA RUDERSDORFF.—This famous English prima donna, supported by distinguished artists, can be engaged for concerts and oratorios during the coming season. Send for circular to REDPATH & FALL, Boston Lyceum Bureau, No. 36 Bromfield-street, Boston, Mass.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,

Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.
"Home, Sweet Home."
Square and Upright Grand Pianos.
MADE EXPRESSLY to adorn, cheer and comfort the homes of the people.
A LUXURY and an economy at the same time.
MODERATE PRICES to suit all.
IMPORTANT!
BY OUR **SPECIAL OFFER**
BUYERS are insured against any chance of loss or dissatisfaction.
Write for information and circulars.
Address **T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.,**
NO. 101 4TH-AV.

A CHICKERING 7-OCTAVE ROSE-WOOD piano-forte for sale for $350; cost $600 a short time ago; beautifully finished, and has very rich tone. Apply at No. 630 6th-av., near 40th-st.
A. L. BATTERSON.

PIANOS.—THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1872.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the several Navy-yards for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 19th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

Printed schedules, in which the materials and articles required are embraced, with form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Pay-master nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope, nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself, according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them.

No bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona-fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

Under the provisions of the second section of the act, approved March 3, 1863, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has not filled his contract for 1871-'72 will not be received.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid, and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department, and the bidder must state distinctly at what Pay-master's office he desires all his bills to be paid.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to use the printed envelopes, furnished by the Bureau, indorsed thus: "*Proposals for classes Nos. (name the classes) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard.)*" "To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with the instructions accompanying the schedules will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hard-wood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Molding and Fire-sand and Fire-clay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig-iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron-work, Piping, &c.; No. 28, Augers; No. 30, Semi-bituminous Broad-top Coal, (at Mare Island only;) No. 31, Cooper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4 Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Fire-wood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery.

The following are the classes, by their numbers and letters, required at the respective navy-yards and naval asylums:

KITTERY, ME.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 32.

LEAGUE ISLAND, PENN.
Nos. 5, 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 32.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21.

NORFOLK, VA.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32.

PENSACOLA, FLA.
Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 32.

MARE ISLAND, CAL.
Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of August, 1872, at the Engineer's Office of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, in Jackson, Tenn., for the clearing and grubbing, grading and bridging, on about one hundred and seven miles of road, extending north from Jackson to Cairo.

This work embraces large quantities of earth excavation, pile and trestle bridging, and is worthy the attention of experienced railroad contractors.

Profiles, approximate estimates, general plans, specifications, and forms of contracts, can be seen at the Engineer's Office after Aug. 1.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Work," and addressed to
H. S. McCOMB, President; or,
S. B. REED, Engineer in Charge,
Jackson, Tennessee.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 3d day of September, 1872, for removing the wrecks of one (1) monitor, one (1) wooden gun-boat, and one (1) small river steamer; and also for removing a portion of the stone jetty known as "Bowman's Jetty," near Fort Moultrie, all in Charleston Harbor, S. C. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Last week of the brilliant engagement of the VOKES.

Every night this week, and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, Buckstone's farce, entitled,
GOOD FOR NOTHING,
with ROSINA VOKES as NAN (her first appearance in that character.) And in compliance with universal demand, the laughable sketch,
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Secure your seats in advance. Box-office open from 8 to 4 every day.

Last Matinee on SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock. Positively no free list.

The house will be closed for alterations and repairs from the 18th of August to the 16th of September, when it will reopen with one of the largest and most attractive comedy companies ever gathered in this City.

WALLACK'S.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS.
THE PRESENT GREAT SUCCESS,
ROBIN HOOD, ROBIN HOOD,
GREETED NIGHTLY
BY CROWDED HOUSES,
WITH IMMENSE APPLAUSE.

Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. Edwin, Miss Weathersby and all the members of the company.

SATURDAY, Aug. 10,
in compliance with numerous requests,
A ROBIN HOOD MATINEE,
At 1½ P. M.
In preparation, BLUE BEARD and IXION.

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY, AUG. 10,
FIRST and ONLY
ROBIN HOOD MATINEE,
at 1½ P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor..............................J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND—The new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASANT, healthy and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway Beach for miles by the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M.; returning in good season.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

A SPECIAL BOAT will leave Pier No. 28 North River at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, and on the TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY following, connecting at Sandy Hook with SPECIAL TRAIN for the race-course, returning immediately after the races are over. Fare for the round trip, including admission to the course, $2 50.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL,
Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sat., July 27....	1:30 P. M.	Sat., July 27....	8:00 A. M.
Mon., July 29....	3:00 P. M.	Mon., July 29..	9:30 A. M.
Tues., July 30....	3:00 P. M.	Tues., July 30..	10:00 A. M.
Thurs., Aug. 1...	6:30 A. M.	Wed., July 31....	2:30 P. M.
Fri., Aug. 2.....	7:00 A. M.	Thurs., Aug. 1...	2:30 P. M.
Sat., Aug. 3.....	2:30 P. M.	Fri., Aug. 2.....	2:30 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK. and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs., Aug. 1....	3:00 P. M.	Thurs., Aug. 1....	6:00 P. M.
Fri., Aug. 2......	3:00 P. M.	Fri., Aug. 2......	6:30 P. M.
Sat., Aug. 3......	3:00 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 3......	7:00 A. M.
Sun., Aug. 4......	7:30 A. M.	Sat., Aug. 3......	7:00 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 4......	7:00 P. M.	Sun., Aug. 4......	3:00 P. M.
Mon., Aug. 5.....	3:30 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 5.....	6:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 38 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Str. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL quarter-deck barge in running order; will carry 220 M. feet of lumber, 150 M. brick, or 250 gross tons of coal; is very well adapted to carry for either of the above. Inquire at cigar-store of HENRY MILLER, No. 421½ Broadway.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER EASTERN Queen for Lewes, Del., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, will leave Vesey-st. pier, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

Aggregate Amount of Receipts to Date, $17,348 64.

Preparations for the Ninth Picnic To-morrow.

A Chowder Party at Rockaway Beach—The Up-Town Relief District—Scenes Among the Poor.

The contributions yesterday to the Children's Excursion and Relief Fund amounted to $446 51, thus carrying the aggregate so far received up to $17,348 64. We publish today the report of Rev. Dr. Tyng, the General Superintendent of the Up-town District, which will be found interesting.

To-morrow the ninth TIMES excursion is to take place, when about 800 children will proceed to Rockaway Beach for a day's pleasure. These children will all be gathered on the east side of the town, in the Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards. They will be received by representatives of the TIMES at the Roosevelt and Grand-street ferries, and go over the river under their guidance. When the girls and boys reach Williamsburg they will be received by C. W. Douglas, Esq., Superintendent of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, who will see them all safely embarked on the special train, tendered free of all cost by the Company as its contribution to the Fund. The train will start at 8½ o'clock, and reach the beach before 10. At 5 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Proctor, our steward, will set his corps of waiters at work in the South Eighth-street Depot, and prepare two thousand sandwiches, which will be given the children on the cars en route, together with huge pieces of excellent sponge cake manufactured expressly for this excursion. On reaching the beach lemonade will be served at once, as it will be prepared on the train. As soon as the children are all safely disembarked, they will be received by Mr. A. D. Failing, proprietor of the Seaside House, who will escort the boys to a safe bathing beach, and the girls to another, police-boats being provided by him to insure their safety. Bathing over, the children will be taken in charge by Mr. Failing and his boarders, when a grand chowder will be served out by the hospitable proprietor, the Fund Treasurer only furnishing the plates, spoons and bread. During the day the children will have undisturbed possession of Mr. Failing's grounds, and return home by the 4½ o'clock train.

On Saturday next the tenth picnic will occur, and is to be known as the "Stock Exchange Excursion No. 2." This excursion will be a very large one, as the St. John's Guild are now busy gathering children in the Eighth Ward, and we have taken steps to prevent any further misapprehension among parents as to the safe return of their children. The Industrial School in Twenty-ninth-street will also go on the picnic, so that it will require the largest of Mr. Crossett's barges to carry them all to Excelsior Park.

The following were the contributions received at this office yesterday:

Employes of H. B. Claflin & Co., extra contribution, making $500 in all	$299 55
Employes of Pomeroy & Plummer	26 50
A. P., savings of a pretty little girl, who died a few weeks ago	16 31
J. A. P.	10 00
James B. Wright	10 00
B. A.	5 00
A Friend, (Connecticut)	5 00
Fannie B.	5 00
Ella and Artie, from the bank money	5 00
Fannie and Georgie	3 00
Lillie and Charlie	1 40
Nonie and Alice	1 00
Master Jimmie, in silver	1 00
P.	1 00
H dy, (Brooklyn,) in silver	1 00
F. M. A., contents of savings bank	1 00
L. M. A., contents of savings bank	1 00
Little Ida Bell	1 00
L. T.	50
A poor young man	25
Premium on $2 in silver	20
Total	$394 71

Received through Lulu S. McMullen and Jessie Klots, (two little girls,) the following contributions, collected from guests at the Park House, Plainfield, N. J., "in hopes that the money may be the means of making a great many glad hearts and happy faces:"

Mr. H.	$2 00
Hattie and Carrie Loundsberry	2 00
C. L. P.	2 00
Lulu McMullen	2 00
Mrs. B. W. H.	1 00
Mrs. J. T. E. L.	1 00
Miss L. W. H.	1 00
Mr. Titus	1 00
Bertie Shultz	1 00
Mr. Jones	1 00
Jessie Klots	1 00
Sallie Ames	1 00
Nellie Brown	1 00
Cash	1 00
Mr. Brampton	1 00
Mr. Hillman	1 00
Mrs. Arbuckle	1 00
Johnnie Moore	1 00
Asa Collier	1 00
Mr. George Shiner	1 00
Every Jones	1 00
Willie Sanborn	1 00
Mr. C. Allen	1 00
Alice Hawkesworth	1 00
W. J. Q.	1 00
Mr. Tarvee	1 00
Irving Greene	1 00
Mr. George Stanton	1 00
Mr. Van Deventer	1 00
Mrs. Van Deventer	1 00
Mr. Mugatt	1 00
Mr. Chajay, (head waiter)	1 00
Abbie Tompkins	1 00
Mrs. Lewis	1 00
Nelson Macy	1 00
Mr. Prall	1 00
Mr. Van Sicler	1 00
Josie Shade	1 00
Mrs. Fuller	1 00
Mr. Litchfield	1 00
Mr. Macy	1 00
Mr. More, Jr.	1 00
Mr. Morris	1 00
K. Y. P.	1 00
Master Lowry Titus	1 00
Rosalie Titus	1 00
Mr. John Stanton	1 00
Total	$52 00

Recapitulation.

Received direct	$394 71
Per two little girls	52 00
Total day's receipts	$446 71
Previously acknowledged	16,902 13
Grand total	$17,348 84

The Up-Town District—Mr. Tyng's Report.

The limits of the Up-town District are Fourteenth-street on the south, Harlem River on the north-east, and North and East Rivers. This vast area for visitation has been subdivided and placed in the charge of nine Deputy Superintendents. Since the last report several changes have been made in the names of those deputies, which necessitate the republication of the list. Applicants for relief may be directed to the different deputies as follows:

On the East side—From Fourteenth-street to Thirtieth-street, Mr. Richard Buck, deputy, No. 162 Delancey-street; from Thirtieth-street to Thirty-eighth-street, Mr. John Boyd, deputy, No. 234 East Thirty-fourth-street; from Thirty-eighth-street to Fiftieth-street, Rev. D. M. McCaffery, deputy, No. 321 East Fifty-third-street; from Fiftieth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, Mr. Thomas T. Balham, Church of the Reformation, Fiftieth-street, east of Third-avenue. On the West side—From Fourteenth-street to Thirty-fourth-street, Mr. Henry King, deputy, No. 326 West Thirty-fourth-street; from Thirty-fourth-street to Forty-second-street, Mr. George Powell, deputy, No. 226 West Thirty-seventh-street; from Forty-second-street to Fifty-ninth street, Rev. John D. Rockwell, deputy, No. 9 Stryker's-lane, west of Eleventh-avenue; from Fifty-ninth-street to Harlem, Mr. J. D. Ferguson, deputy, No. 622 Seventh-avenue; for Harlem, Mr. Charles Craft, deputy, No. 218 East One Hundred and Ninth-street, near Third-avenue.

The past week has been occupied with the details of organization. The actual visitation of the district was begun on Thursday, Aug. 1, inst. Besides the Superintendents of the different divisions a large corps of visitors have been secured, who are now in the performance of their work. During the three days of labor, 561 visits were made. Thirty-three cases of sickness were found and relieved, at an expense of $6 24, without the bill for medicines. Extracts from some of the reports of these cases are herewith forwarded for publication. The visitors on the west side of Central Park report a condition of things which demands the immediate attention of the Board of Health. This is Shantytown. The whole surface of the barren rocks and sunken lots is covered with the dilapidated cabins of squatters. It would be difficult to conceive a lower phase of human life than that which prevails throughout this region. Filth, disease, death, are the successive experiences through these hot months in every family. There has always been need for official interference among these people. Unless something is soon done in the way of drainage and cleansing, there will be a large addition to the death report from these suffering fellow-citizens, and from thence the spread of a pestilence through the City. As a sample fact, I give the following from a report before me: "Visited the house of J. D., Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets; found that a short time ago the filthy water from the gutter beside which they reside had flooded the only room of their cabin to the depth of nearly a foot; found two children; obtained an order for package of corn-starch. The cabin was almost destitute of furniture, and very damp and unhealthy. This square is generally very dirty and unhealthy. There appears to be an average of from two to three dogs to each family, and visiting here is very dangerous on that account. Most of the houses are without privies, and to this cause may be attributed much of the disagreeable odor that prevails."

Dr. Bower has made twenty-two visits to the sick children reported, and two cases have been brought to the dispensary of the Church of the Holy Trinity. Dr. Lucius D. Bulkley, No. 150 West Forty-eighth-street, has volunteered his professional services. The members of the Home of the Evangelists have been ubiquitous and untiring in the work devolved upon them. The deputy from Harlem asks the insertion of the following notice:

"The physicians of Harlem, and others interested in the relief of the sick, will have the kindness to refer the parents of such children who are too poor to provide suitable nourishment and medicines to

CHAS. CRAFT, Superintendent,
No. 218 East One Hundred and Ninth-street.

The children on both sides of my district are clamorous for a picnic. What can you do for them? I will engage to furnish a thousand little ones on any day you name.

STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872.

Reports of Cases from the Up-Town Districts.

Found two children sick. The mother cannot go from home to work, as her presence is needed by the children. The father has incipient paralysis; one arm useless; earns a few cents per day selling small wares. They were suffering for want of food.

Found a family in great destitution; the father injured by a fall and helpless; the mother near confinement; two small children, one sick. Sent Dr. Stronach to visit them, and gave order for groceries.

Found four small children, one sick. Sent it to dispensary of Church of the Holy Trinity. The mother makes dresses, but cannot get work at the present season. The father has been in hospital for several weeks; when well, is a worthless drunkard. Supplied their necessities.

Visited Mrs. J., a poor widow, living in a cold, damp basement. She is very sick, and has no way of procuring food for herself and her two orphan children.

Mrs. W. is a poor old widow, who has two orphans depending on her. She is in need. I gave her a little help.

Found a family in great want. There was a child dead, and another dying of scarlet fever. Assisted them.

Mrs. M. is deserted by her husband. She is trying to support herself and three children. I found them suffering for the want of food.

All in this district (West Fifty-ninth-street to Harlem) are anxiously looking forward for a picnic. "Say, Mister, are you going to give us an excursion?" is the question which nearly every little one puts to the visitor. But if their wan looks are indicative of anything, it is the want of a sufficient supply of pure, wholesome air, a want that could be remedied, at least for one day, by a trip such as the down-town Wards have enjoyed.

The Home Relief Still Progressing Favorably—New Cases Discovered Yesterday.

Could the immortal Dickens return again to earth and in company with the TIMES missionaries visit the abodes of misery and haunts of vice that daily present themselves in attic and basement, front and rear of the miserable tenements that disgrace New-York City, his graphic pen might portray scenes of sorrow and suffering that exceed the wildest tales of fiction, but live in the every-day life of thousands a painful but bitter reality. Among the harrowing cases of distress visited yesterday is that of Dominick, a man—at least the wreck of what was once such—lodging in an attic in Pearl-street at night, and haunting the corners of alleys and byways during the day, not to steal, but to implore by his abject appearance no less than by his outstretched hand the charity of the passer-by. A paralytic for more than a year past, this man drags himself along the street at night, carefully hoarding his hardly-earned pennies until he reaches the filthy attic where lodgers may stretch themselves upon the floor all night for the modest sum of thirty cents apiece, but at break of day again "betake themselves out of that" to their various occupations of begging, pilfering, racking garbage, picking rags or cinders, or drinking rum. Yet, hardened as many of these wretched beings are, few will refuse to share their bit of food with the helpless paralytic, whose utterly forsaken condition appeals to their hardened natures more strongly than it has yet done to the generous sympathy of their more affluent fellow-men. Although this is not the case of a little child, it came under the notice of a TIMES reporter, and is of such a destitute nature as to merit the aid intended for the helpless little ones; at least until some special donation shall have been obtained from the ever liberal readers of the TIMES for Dominick. Another case of equal interest is that of K., a man stricken in the prime of life with that same malady that has rendered Dominick so helpless. K. has sat and lain upon a bed of suffering for the past eleven years, and the faithful wife and mother has toiled early and late to support her children and train them up to usefulness, but now disease has also laid its insidious hand upon her, and the family are absolutely destitute, the father cannot walk, his bed is worn out with his constantly lying in it, and he has nothing in the shape of a chair that he can support his body in in a sitting posture; one child, a boy, earns $3 weekly, and out of this pittance the rent must be paid and the family fed. Will not some generous reader make them permanently comfortable?

In one of the most miserable dwellings of Pearl-street an honest, industrious woman was found with a little girl of ten years. The Health officers had condemned the cellars, or vaults, where this woman, with a large number of others, lodged, and she appealed most earnestly to the TIMES reporter for a home for her little Katie; the child is ragged, bare-headed, bare-footed and dirty, but intelligent-looking, and says she will do anything to make herself useful and secure a home, while the mother seems anxious to secure a situation as maid-of-all-work in the country. The child is now under the supervision of the TIMES. Will not some of its generous readers give it a home, and see that the mother obtains work?

Another Day Among the Sick at the Five Points.

Rev. Emanuel M. Shultz reports as follows:

"Early this morning I found in a small garret in Mulberry-street an Italian family, consisting of parents and six children, two of whom are quite sick; one, a girl twelve years old, has a running sore on the hip; the other, a babe, is suffering with cholera infantum. They had no physician, as they were unable to engage one. One of their children died but a short time ago.

In the same house I found another Italian family, consisting of parents and four children. One year ago there were seven children in this family, but three of them have gone to heaven. The poor father sells candy from a stand in the street, but earns only about $18 a month. Some of the little ones look as if they were half starved. In this destitute family two children are afflicted, one with cholera infantum, and the others from inflammation of the eyes. She is almost blind. Instant relief was afforded to both families through Mr. Charles O'Connor, of No. 49 Park-place, and Dr. Powell, of East Broadway, was called to attend the sick.

In a rear tenement-house, near the Five Points, I found a family, consisting of father and three children, all sick, suffering—the children from the effects of the measles. They received instant relief and attention. In the house in which they live, or on a space of 50 by 100, live forty-one families, consisting of 161 persons, including 44 girls, 38 boys, 43 women and 36 men; 16 widows and orphans. Seventy-three destitute individuals were found here. Thirty-six persons live in the garret. In this house is one grog-shop and three places of business.

In Oliver-street was found another suffering family. The father, a sailor, is out of employment; his wife very sick, and both children suffering—one with a broken back, the other from a severe fall from a high stoop to the stone side-walk. The family received immediate attention."

The Robbery at the Hamburg Docks.

The loss by the robbery at the Hamburg Docks, Hoboken, on Friday night, will probably prove greater than was at first supposed. The following are the missing articles: Three hundred and twenty-two silver watches, sixty-seven gold watches, seventy-two watch movements and three cases of champagne. The loss cannot be accurately estimated, but it is believed will reach $12,000 or $14,000. The Company has offered a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of the property, and the case is in the hands of the Hoboken detectives.

THE CONTRACT COMMISSION.

Brown's Contracts Again Under Discussion Yesterday—The Commissioners Refuse to Certify as to the Proper Performance of the Work.

The Contract Commission held its last public session in the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday afternoon, the ninety days for which it was authorized to sit and pass on claims having expired at 12 o'clock last night.

The first cases called were those about which there was no dispute. Of these the claim of John S. Masterson for regulating and grading and setting the curb and gutter stones on One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third to Sixth avenue, headed the calendar. Masterson's was a special contract, and the Commissioners having satisfied themselves that the prices were fair, and that no fraud was practiced in awarding the contract, allowed the claim.

The claim of Jeremiah Cromwell for paving Twenty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, was next taken up, examined, found to be satisfactory and allowed. With regard to the claim of Charles H. Green, for paving Forty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, with the Hamar wood pavement, concerning which City Surveyor Fuerties had reported adversely, Prof. Chandler submitted a certificate to the Commissioners. Prof. Chandler testified that after a careful analytical examination of the blocks used, he found them to be such as the contract called for. Mr. Fuerties stated to the Commissioners that he had been mistaken in his former report. His error arose from a mistaken estimate of the amount of zinc that ought to be contained in the blocks. Mr. Fuerties indorsed Prof. Chandler's certificate, and the Commissioners allowed the claim. Concerning the claim of R. W. Trundy for award of contract for paving Fortieth and Fiftieth streets with wood pavement, (Robbins' process,) a heated discussion took place between counsel. Mr. Strahan urged that the award was fraudulently made, and demanded that the original contract be produced. The ordinance authorizing the payment was passed twice over the Mayor's veto, and by the influence of Alderman Connor. Mr. Troul, for the claimant, said that the papers to prove the validity or otherwise of the award of contract were in the Controller's possession, and that he had in person served a notice paper on Mr. Green to produce them.

Mr. STRAHAN—You must be ——.

Mr. TROUL—Don't say I didn't, for I tell you I did.

Mr. STRAHAN—You must be mistaken, Mr. Troul, for you certainly did not.

Mr. TROUL—To that I answer, you lie.

Mr. STRAHAN—I'm much obliged to you, Mr. Troul.

The Commissioners severely reprimanded Troul, characterizing his conduct as grossly improper, and an insult to the Court. Troul apologized to the Court and excused himself, on the ground that he was carried away by excitement.

He subsequently apologized to Mr. Strahan.

BROWN'S CLAIMS.

A claim of John L. Brown's for grading, regulating, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Tenth-avenue, from Manhattan to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, was taken up. Brown testified that the work was performed in accordance with the specifications, and that additional risk was incurred because of the fact that the Croton water traversed the avenue a few feet below the surface.

Cross-examined—I got $1 95 for filling; some of the excavated rock was used for filling; some was sold to the Commissioners of the Harlem Court-house; I did not use all the excavated rock for filling except that portion sold to the Commissioners of the Harlem Court-house; I had no connection with Mr. Tweed nor with Mr. Sweeny; a man named Hacklin had the street-cleaning contract before me; I bid for the contract as one of a company; the contract was subsequently sold to Judge Whiting; I bought it from him again; I paid him partly in money and partly in notes.

Mr. STRAHAN—Who indorsed those notes? A. That's my business.

Mr. DEVLIN—I object to the gentlemen going into this street-cleaning business; it has no connection with this case.

Judge SUTHERLAND—I must say I don't see the relevancy of the question. I don't want this street-cleaning business gone into at this late hour.

Mr. STRAHAN—If your Honors please, this man has testified that he had no connection with Mr. Tweed; I want to show that he had intimate business relations with one of our worst City officials, and I think in view of the fact that in this contract the prices are most extraordinary, it is competent to prove any kind of connection between Tweed and the claimant.

Mr. Brown here stated that no City official signed the notes referred to.

Mr. STRAHAN—Who did sign them? A.—That's my business.

City Surveyor Frank Towle testified that he had certified to that portion of the work already done. His testimony was to the effect that the work was efficiently executed. On cross-examination, Mr. Towle admitted that his certificate applied to the quantity, and not to the quality of the stuff used.

At this stage of the proceedings, counsel for the property-holders announced that he had twenty witnesses whose testimony would conclusively show that the work was not performed in accordance with the specifications.

Judge Sutherland announced that it would be utterly impossible to examine that number of witnesses.

Mr. Devlin said that for the sake of argument he would admit that the work was not properly performed, but he asked that the Commissioners certify that there had been no fraud in the awarding of the contract. This could do the City no harm, as the question whether the work had been properly performed or not would be passed upon in another Court, while if the certificate were withheld—from the fact that the work was done by special contract and not by receiving bids—not a cent could be collected no matter how the work was performed.

It was finally settled after two hours had been occupied in argument, that the Controller and property-holders should be allowed to introduce further evidence to prove fraud in the awarding of the contract. Surveyors innumerable were then called, and contradicted each other flatly as to the price demanded for the work.

The Commissioners, after hearing some further evidence, decided to certify that they had discovered no fraud in relation to the awarding of the contract. As to the proper performance of the work they refused to certify. Counsel for the property-holders protested against the signing of the certificate, on the ground that they were not allowed to introduce the testimony of their witnesses.

The Controller protested against the certificate on the following grounds:

First—That the investigation commanded by the statute has not been made.

Second—That the certificate given is not authorized by the statute.

Third—That the Controller has not had opportunity to be heard as required by the statute.

The injunction obtained last week preventing the Controller from receiving the certificate is still in force. At 11:20 the Commissioners went into private session to pass upon a number of claims. The claims passed upon will be on file in the Controller's office this morning.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The Maiden-Lane Dumping-Ground—A Deputation of Citizens Wait on the Commissioners—The Obnoxious Resolution to be Rescinded.

The Executive Committee of the Dock Commission held a session yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing complaints against the proposed dumping-ground on the down-town, on the east side, which, by a resolution passed some time since, had been located at the foot of Maiden-lane. Immediately after the passage of the resolution there arose a howl of complaints among the property-owners in the neighborhood of the proposed infliction. It was then publicly announced that the Executive Committee would receive formal complaints from any who desired to be heard, and accordingly a deputation of nearly forty gentlemen presented themselves at the offices of the Dock Commission, yesterday afternoon, at 2 P. M. There were present of the Commissioners, President Agnew and Messrs. Henry Hunt, Wood and Kane. Among the Committee were Theodore Roosevelt, Henry Deforest, Ambrose Snow, S. M. F. Odell, S. A. Frost, John T. B. Maxwell, Charles Lamson, Charles Durand and about thirty others. There were no set speeches, but the matter was fully discussed. Theodore Roosevelt did most of the talking for the complainants, and demonstrated very clearly that a dumping-ground at the foot of Maiden-lane would be an intolerable nuisance to the business community, of which that street was very nearly the centre. If the dumping-ground near Washington Market, on the west side, was so obnoxious one would be ten times more so on the east side, where the occupations were all of a purely business character. "And," he continued, "this will not only be a nuisance, but it will depreciate the property in the neighborhood at least $4,000,000." This view of the case was supported by Commissioners Agnew and Hunt with so much warmth that the other Commissioners, who at first argued strongly the necessity of a dumping-ground on the east side somewhere down-town, were at last convinced that to put it where the resolution had wanted it was far more hurtful to the best interests of the City than to go without it for a short time longer. Mr. Agnew assured the reporter of the TIMES that though no definite action could be taken then, yet the obnoxious resolutions would be rescinded at the full meeting of the Board next Thursday.

The Harugari Order.

The Grand Lodge of the German Order of the Harugari gave a picnic and Summer-night's festival at Hamilton Park, yesterday, which attracted a large attendance of members of the order and their families. The order is composed of eighty-three lodges, numbering 5,000 members. The Order expended during the past year the sum of $34,148 [illegible] for charitable purposes. The sum of $14,12[illegible] 82 was expended in aid of sick and disabled members, and $5,651 75 was paid to the widows of deceased members.

ANARCHY IN MISSOURI.

Citizens Flogged and Driven From Their Homes—Gov. Brown Unworthy of his Trust—Protection of United States Authorities Invoked.

The *Missouri Democrat*, Aug. 3, speaks as follows of the recent and still-continued Kuklux outrages in the several counties named:

"It affords us no pleasure to record the brutal outrages that occur almost every day in South-east Missouri. For the honor of the State, we would prefer passing such occurrences by in silence; but the cause of justice and of civilization demands that the perpetrators of these dark deeds should be punished, and it is only through the Press that the authorities can be brought to a realization of the situation, and induced to discharge their duties in the premises. The State Government owes to every one of its citizens the protection of its laws, and should not permit bands of irresponsible men to inflict corporal punishment for any offense whatever. It is the business of the officers of the law to punish offenders against the law, after trial and conviction in regularly-constituted Courts. Mob law is always to be deprecated, and can only be excused, if ever, in cases of an extraordinary nature. When a State permits within its borders *bands of armed men, disguised and acting under the cloud of night to visit the domiciles of citizens and apply the lash to their backs, to satisfy the vengeance of some personal or political enemy, the executive officers of that State are unworthy of their trust, and should be impeached for incompetency and imbecility.*

"That such bands of midnight marauders exist in several counties of this State there can be no question. The Counties of Reynolds, Stoddard, Dunklin, Carter, Pemiscot, and Bollinger are all infested with bands of this kind—called 'Kuklux' for want of a better name. In each and all of the counties named *men have been taken from their beds at night and mercilessly flogged by these Kuklux scoundrels, and scarcely a week passes without some new victim to the wrath of these mobocrats.*

"The Governor, we are informed, did, some time ago, send an agent to the South-east to investigate the Kuklux outrages, and it is reported that his officer, instead of protecting the peaceable citizens, organized a Kuklux band himself, and led them on to deeds of lawlessness. Such a statement comes to us from a reliable source.

"This state of affairs has been endured long enough. If the people of the counties named do not put down these 'regulators,' or whatever they may be called, and if the Governor turns a deaf ear to the appeals of men with lacerated backs and tortured limbs, then it becomes the duty of the General Government to interfere and save the nation from ignominy and disgrace.

"In the case of Rev. Mr. Calahan, who was scourged and driven from his home in Reynolds County, several of the accused parties were arrested by the United States Marshal, and put under bonds to answer the charges; but this has not deterred other bands in adjacent counties from committing similar acts, and something more prompt and decisive than the slow process of the civil law seems to be demanded.

"The latest case of Kukluxism that has come to our notice occurred in Carter County, in the southern part of the State. The victims are Col. Wm. Lawson, well known throughout the State as a representative of Carter County in the General Assembly, and his son, Thomas Lawson. We are not informed of the date of the occurrence, nor of the offenses alleged against the old man and his son; but those who know Mr. Lawson will be loth to believe that he could have been guilty of any offense deserving of such treatment. The facts are given in the following letter, received yesterday by a United States official in this city:

IRONTON, Aug. 1, 1872.

DEAR SIR: The Kuklux have run Colonel and Tom Lawson out of Carter County. Tom Lawson came to Ironton last evening, and went before Zwait and swore that eight or ten Kuklux came to his house, all masked, whipped him, and ordered him and his father to leave the county, which they did.

I saw the marks of the hickory on Tom. They did not give him as much as Calahan got, but he got plenty. Zwait has issued warrants for them. There is no one here to go for them. Herman Davis is away.

It is about time that there is an example made of some of those infernal hounds. Tom Lawson says there are a dozen cases of a similar character down there, but the parties are afraid to do anything for fear that they will not be protected.

"There can be no doubt about the truth of the statement, as warrants were sworn out yesterday before Mr. Zwait, at Ironton, for the arrest of eight or ten men charged with the offense. We suppress their names for prudential reasons.

"Ironton is a sort of city of refuge for the victims of the Kuklux. There are now at that place *Rev. Mr. Calahan, who was whipped* and driven from Reynolds County; Col. Wm. Lawson, driven from his home in Carter County; *Thos. Lawson, whipped* and driven from Carter County; *Dr. M. McKenzie, whipped* and driven from Reynolds County. Many other men have been similarly treated, and are *fugitives from their home*, afraid to inform upon their persecutors, and *waiting for the authorities to restore them to their rights. Gov. Brown boasts that 'he gave peace to Missouri.'* These *fugitives certainly 'can't see it,'* and would like to know *how long this reign of 'peace' is to continue.*"

OBITUARY.

Simeon Leland.

The senior member of the greatest firm of hotel-keepers in the country, Simeon Leland, died last Saturday of stone in the bladder at his country residence, Castle View, New-Rochelle, after an illness of a few days only. He was born at Landgrove, Bennington County, the second of five brothers, who, like himself, all became hotel proprietors. His father was a hotel-keeper before him, and contracted for the postal carriage in those remote days, and his sons and nephews are now without exception all in the hotel business also. Simeon Leland died in his sixtieth year, having been born in 1812 in the month of November. He was first engaged in hotel-keeping in the City of Brattleboro, where he was book-keeper at the Vermont House, with Col. Chase. He came to New-York with Preston Hodges, and embarked with him in the Clinton House, Beekman-street, then the gay and fashionable up-town quarter of the City, and under their joint management the place became well known as the best *table d'hôte* in New-York. In 1845, he bought out the interest of Mr. Hodges, and kept the house alone with great success until 1851, when he obtained a twenty years' lease of the Metropolitan from Peter Van Rensselaer. In 1852, he opened it in partnership with his brothers Charles and Frances, and, until the lease expired, they kept it in so good a style that it was considered the only place for Municipal hospitalities to distinguished foreign guests. When the lease expired, Mr. A. T. Stewart, who had obtained possession of the property, gave a long lease to his friend William M. Tweed, who, getting into difficulties through the Tammany exposures of the NEW-YORK TIMES, transferred it to his son, the Brigadier-General. Mr. Simeon Leland then retired to his place at Castle View, where he lived until his death. The funeral will take place to-morrow at New-Rochelle, but the coffin will be placed ultimately in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Personal.

Chief Justice W. B. Richards, of Toronto, Canada, is at the Westmoreland Hotel. Ex-Secretary of State Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, and Hon. John. A. Griswold, of Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gov. E. F. Noyes, of Ohio; Ex-Gov. T. W. House, of Texas; Ex-Mayor R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati; Hon. E. M. Rice, of Iowa; and Hon. John J. Bagley, of Detroit, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Paymaster M. B. Cushing and Lieut.-Commander Lewis Clark, of the United States Navy; Col. M. B. Pritchard, of Alabama; Hon. Chas. H. Sherill, of Washington, and Col. R. M. Douglass, President Grant's Private Secretary, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. John C. Fremont, of Tarrytown, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. D. Vickers, of New-Jersey; Hon. A. S. Gallup, of Rhode Island; Hon. W. L. Burt, Postmaster of Boston, and Commodore C. M. Schoonmaker, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House. Gen. A. J. Goodlaw, of Nashville, and Gen. W. A. Jones, of Iowa, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Judge O. L. Lattereaux, of Kentucky, is at the Sturtevant House. Gen. James H. Ledlie, of New-York, is at the Gilsey House.

Convention of American Citizens of Irish Birth.

A National Convention of Irish-American citizens will be held in Philadelphia on the 19th of September, under the auspices of the Irish Republican Association. Most of the prominent Irish Republicans of the nation are expected to be present, and arrangements have been made to render the occasion a means of accomplishing great good for the Republican cause. It is understood that the leading railroad lines will issue excursion tickets at reduced rates.

The Melly Clubbing Case.

Yesterday afternoon Patrolman James Van Raust, formerly of the Thirteenth Precinct, was arraigned in Essex Market Police Court charged with assaulting Roundsman Patrick Melly. Melly was represented by Assistant District-Attorney Fellows, while counselor Bogert appeared for Van Raust. Melly swore that after traveling over Van Raust's post several times, he met him and said, "It's curious I couldn't find you. I've been over your post four times." At which Van Raust said, "It's not at all curious," and then knocked him down and beat him about the head with his club. Four reputable witnesses were examined who heard Melly call Van Raust a —— liar, and struck him before Van Raust struck Melly. The complaint against Van Raust was dismissed. Before he left Court, he made an affidavit charging Melly with perjury. A warrant for Melly's arrest will probably be issued to-day.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Grammercy Park Hotel was damaged $100 by fire yesterday afternoon.

In the matter of Wm. N. Jackson and James St. John, bankrupts, Judge Blatchford has dismissed the petition with costs.

The German Furriers' Benevolent Society gave a picnic at the Rheinlust Park, foot of Sixty-third-street, East River, yesterday.

The unknown man found drowned at Pier No. 59 East River, has been identified as Pierce Bowe, an Irish laborer who lived at No. 111 Broome-street.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett has purchased the site of the Ann-street Engine-house, sold yesterday by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for $27,000.

The Minnesota, from Liverpool, landed 301 passengers at Castle Garden yesterday. The bark Lady Bowin, from Hamburg, 234, and the bark Columbus, from Bremen, 260.

Frederick Reahle, a boy eight years old, living with his parents at No. 12 Carlisle-street, while on a raft at the foot of Chamber-street, fell overboard and was drowned.

The Livery Stable Keepers Association met last evening at Germania Hall, and adopted a scale of charges from New-York to all the principal cemeteries in this City and Brooklyn.

Alderman Plunkitt, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, committed Hugh Rielly for trial on complaint of John Kogh, of No. 351 East Thirty-second-street, who charged him with stealing $40 from him.

Elizabeth Rielly, twenty-eight years old, of No. 553 West Thirty-second-street, while fixing the window-blinds of her residence last evening, fell from the fourth story window to the sidewalk and was killed instantly.

Company K, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, was yesterday engaged at Bellevue Garden, foot of Eightieth-street, East River, in an annual sharpshooting practice, which was wound up by a Summer-night's festival in the evening.

In a quarrel, yesterday, Wm. Faith, proprietor of the barber's shop in Eighth-avenue, near Fifty-fourth-street, stabbed Wm. Hoffman, a workman, with a pair of scissors. He was arrested, and was committed in the Yorkville Police Court.

Frederick Tilitsky, of No. 548 West Twenty-ninth-street, was yesterday taken before Justice Cox on a charge of shooting a young girl named Mary Spoerer, wounding her dangerously in the abdomen. He was committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

Bridget O'Driscoll, forty-five years old, having no home, while intoxicated fell down a cellar at the corner of Batavia and New-Chambers streets early yesterday morning. Dr. O'Mabile was summoned and the woman removed to the Park Hospital in an ambulance.

Jourdan Butler, of No. 202 South Fifth-avenue, caused the arrest of Mary Ann Murray, of No. 25 South Fifth-avenue, on a charge of having entered his room while he was asleep and picking his pocket of $4 50. She was committed yesterday by Justice Fowler for trial.

The motion already mentioned in the TIMES as pending in Supreme Court, Chambers, to admit to bail James Cusick, otherwise known as "The Man Eater," has been withdrawn by the prisoner's counsel, it being understood that the Grand Jury will act on the case immediately.

Henry Greyhead, a lad now on board the School-ship Mercury, at Hart's Island, was yesterday discharged by Judge Barrett. The ground of discharge was that the commitment showed on its face, that "after conviction the prisoner was committed to the school-ship for examination."

Judge Blatchford has rendered a decision in the case of Raymond S. Perrin and Isaac A. Home, bankrupts, stating that there was no reason to believe that fraud was committed by Mr. Collard, and that the proceeds of the property, other than a quantity of lumber covered by mortgage, should be applied toward that mortgage.

In the case of the two rival Irish benevolent societies, to determine the question as to which shall control some $5,000 of the society funds, Judge Pratt has rendered a decision denying the motion for the appointment of a receiver, but enjoining the parties holding the funds from interfering therewith until title thereto has been determined.

On Sunday night John O'Brien, of Sixteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, was arrested for assault and battery, and was recognized as one of the burglars who stole 600 cigars from the saloon of John W. Dowling, No. 71 Eighth-avenue, on the 19th of May last. He admitted his guilt, and was locked up, in default of $2,000 bail, by Justice Cox.

BROOKLYN.

Only two or three arrests were made on Sunday for selling liquor.

Yesterday evening Charles Kellogg, residing in Thirteenth-street, New-York, jumped after a Bridge-street ferry-boat as it was leaving. He narrowly escaped drowning.

In the libel suit of Semderson against the *Union* Newspaper, Judge Tappan yesterday granted the defendant's motion to strike out a portion of the complaint as irrelevant.

Thomas Conroy, aged fourteen years, was arrested yesterday for attempting to break into several houses in Clinton-street and Gordon-place, the occupants being absent in the country.

Three boy burglars, Andrew Conner, John Battle and Peter Balte were arrested yesterday for breaking into John Buddle's stable, corner of Smith and Pacific streets, and stealing some harness.

The mandamus case of Peter Riley, to compel the Controller to pay him $4,900 for paving Flushing-avenue, was argued yesterday before Judge Tappan, in the Supreme Court. Decision reserved.

Sunday night George Scott's two-story frame dwelling on President-street, near the City line, was damaged by fire to the extent of $200, caused by carelessly placing a lighted candle in a closet. No insurance.

Juan Garran, of New-York, while working last evening in a sewer in Magraw-street, near Bushwick-avenue, was dangerously injured by a falling stone which struck him in the back. He was taken to the City Hospital.

The Property Clerk reports for the month of July, as follows: Total value of lost, stolen and abandoned property recovered by the Police and transmitted to his office, $9,163 20; restored to owners, $7,116 79; unclaimed, $2,046 41.

There were 239 burial permits granted last week; 80 birth returns and 70 marriage returns received at the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Number of small-pox cases reported, 18; typhoid fever, 10, and scarlet fever, 4.

Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, gave his decision confirming the report of the Commissioners widening Washington-avenue ten feet on the west side from Atlantic-avenue to the city line, and extending it to Flatbush.

Yesterday afternoon William Hiller, a carpenter, aged twenty-five years, fell from the third floor to the cellar of a new building in St. Marks-avenue, near Vanderbilt-avenue, a distance of about thirty feet, and received injuries which are supposed to be fatal.

John B. Fuller, of Greenpoint, who was arrested Saturday night on a charge of larceny preferred by John Carroll, of No. 228 West Twenty-third-street, New-York City, claims that he purchased the property in good faith, without any knowledge of Carroll's title to it. He is held for examination.

Inspector of Police John S. Folk has preferred charges against Thomas Nevins, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, for grossly insulting and interfering with him (Folk) while in the discharge of his official duties at the fire at Osborne's mill, on Columbia-street, on the night of Saturday, the 3d inst.

At 10½ P. M. yesterday a horse attached to a milk wagon, the driver of which had fallen asleep on his seat, went over the side of the draw-bridge on Ninth-street, across Gowanus Canal. The horse and wagon were recovered. The driver, whose name was George Wishing, in the employ of Henry Hasbagen, of No. 407 Smith-street, was taken out after life was extinct.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The annual Methodist camp-meeting at Sing Sing commences this forenoon, and will continue ten days. From present indications the attendance this year will be unusually large.

As the lady who has charge of the club-house at Rye Beach was returning home from Port Chester, about 8 o'clock on Friday evening last, at a point near Cottage Park a man sprang over the fence, stopped her further progress and demanded her money, whereupon she pulled out her purse containing about $80, and gave it to the highwayman, with which he soon disappeared in the direction he came from.

In response to a call there was a large meeting at Kearns' Hall, Fordham, on Sunday evening, for the purpose of obtaining funds in aid of the Catholic Protectory. D. R. Shields, Esq., was called to the chair, and Hon. John B. Haskin made an effective appeal in behalf of the institution, and started the subscription with $100, which was increased to $700, for the relief of the children and rebuilding the edifice destroyed by fire.

LONG ISLAND.

Work has been commenced in rebuilding the docks and other property destroyed at the late oil fire, by the Standard Oil Company.

The camp-meeting in Merrick commences today. For the last few days the travel toward the camp-ground has been increasing, and already a number of families have arrived on the ground.

Yesterday the first term of the Long Island City Court was convened at the Court-House in that city, before Judge Wm. E. Pearse. Judge Armstrong, of the County Court, was associated with Judge Pearse during a part of the session. The Grand Jury found twelve indictments.

The Board of Fire Commissioners of Long Island City, last evening, found Assistant Engineer Thomas Ward guilty of the charges preferred against him—drunkenness, insubordination, and black-mailing—and expelled him from the Fire Department.

In the report of the Hunter's Point conflagration, published in the TIMES of the 1st inst., it was stated that the ship Elpis and the bark Edward were lost through the cupidity of the Captains. The reporter who made the statement was misinformed, and the portion of it relating to the Elpis is incorrect.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jeremiah Burns, employed on a gravel-train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Jersey City, was last evening struck by a dumping-car, and seriously injured.

The house of Mr. Van Winkle, on Clifton-place, Jersey City, was entered yesterday by burglars, and a quantity of clothing and a number of other articles taken.

On Sunday night Dugan Reilly, of Jersey City, struck Patrick Dunnin on the head with a loaded cane, inflicting a dangerous wound. Reilly was arrested and held to await the result.

The inquest in the case of the engineer, James W. McCarthy, killed at the Erie fire, was last evening adjourned until Thursday, on account of the inability of Coroner Tiers to be present.

Joseph Wareing, one of the Hudson County Justices of the Peace, was arrested on Sunday night while intoxicated, and was yesterday held by Justice Seymour in default of the payment of a fine of $20.

Joseph Chamberlin fell from an ice-wagon on Brunswick-street, Jersey City, and the wheel passed over his body, inflicting serious injury. He lived at No. 225 West Fourth-street, New-York. He was removed to the hospital.

Charles Little, a lad employed in Eddison's telegraph apparatus manufactory at Newark, yesterday fell through the hatchway from the third story to the basement and fractured his skull. His injuries will result fatally.

The two men, James Murphy and Patrick Carpenter, otherwise known as "Big Frank," who were captured while endeavoring to rescue Hirsch Harris and Billy Porter, the Krementz burglars from the Newark Jail, will have a hearing today.

The jury in the case of Henry Kohlman, whose body was found on Gen. Woodford's farm near Montclair, a week ago, has held another session, but nothing new is known to the public, as the Coroner and jurymen decline to give any information.

The Passaic County Board of Assessors met yesterday at Paterson, and fixed the taxable valuations for the ensuing year. The total valuation on taxable property in the county is $30,199,753, an increase of $2,143,000 over the valuation of last year.

A lad named McGuire, eleven years old, was run over last evening at the Prospect-street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad. One leg was cut entirely off and the other, with one hand, was horribly mangled. He was removed to the hospital in a dying condition.

There were 157 patients under treatment at the Jersey City Hospital last month, 17 of whom died and 102 were discharged convalescent. There were 33 cases of small-pox. During the same period 368 patients were treated outside of the hospital, and 1,338 prescriptions were dispensed.

The Board of New-Jersey Riparian Commissioners has appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen as to the price to be paid by the City for certain lands under water at South Cove. These lands were given to the city for dock purposes by an act of the last Legislature.

Gen. Cassius P. Peck was yesterday found dead in his bed at the house of his sister-in-law, No. 348 Third-street, Jersey City. Gen. Peck was a Republican of considerable party influence. He was born in Vermont, but had lived in Jersey City several years, doing business as a commission merchant at No. 3 State-street, New-York.

The Long Branch Races.

Today is the second of the August meeting of the Monmouth Park Association, and the programme promises a great deal of sport. There are four races, the first of which is a selling race for all ages, a mile and a half, which has the following seven entries: Sanford, ch. h., aged, by Uncle Vic, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe, 111 pounds; Henrietta, b. f., 3 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington, 73 pounds; Albuera, b. m., aged, by Jeff. Davis, out of Ninette, by Revenue, 101 pounds; Impecunious, b. g., 4 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion, 91 pounds; Gerald, blk. g., aged, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Rosette, by Yorkshire, 101, and King Henry, 101 pounds. These entries ought to make a close and interesting contest. The second race will be for the Long Branch Stakes, all ages, dash of two miles, which has five starters, viz.: T. W. Doswell's b. f. Winesap, 4 years, by Vandyke, out of Nina, by Boston; also, b. m. Midday, 5 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Ninette, by Revenue; John F. Chamberlain's b. g. Impecunious, (pedigree above;) M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, by Yorkshire, and Jas. Donahue's ch. c. Alroy, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Nelly Gray, by Lexington. The Thespian Stakes, for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, will be an exciting affair. There will be about eight starters, as follows: H. P. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion; John Ward's br. c. by Asteroid, out of Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George, and ch. f. Dolorosa; John Chamberlain's pair, Lord Jersey and Mary Constant; M. A. Littell's Fellowcraft, A. Belmont's Medora, L. W. Jerome's b. c. by Lexington, out of Kitty Clark, by imp. Glencoe. The race for the Schell Cup, a handicap, mile heats, best three in five, has proved a failure, only two of the entries having accepted their weights. These are John Chamberlain's gr. c. Brennus and H. P. McGrath's b. m. Susan Ann. The pool-selling at Johnson's, last night, was confined to the Long Branch Stakes, at the following rates:

Preakness	$80	$70	$75	$60
Midday	45	45	50	40
Alroy	53	35	45	35
Total	$178	$150	$170	$135

The Reflux of the Wave.

The *Kansas Republican*, while referring to the "preliminary howling" of the Tammany horde, says in conclusion: "And so the outgoing wave is sweeping back, and the evidences are presented upon every hand. The blatant fuglemen of this unnatural hybrid who a few weeks since were sounding with arrogant assumption statements through voice and Press of unheard-of majorities in doubtful States for the candidates of Cincinnati and Baltimore, are fain to moderate their tone and their averments in a way and with an effect that brings forcibly to mind *Falstaff's* discourse to *Prince Hal* on the nine men in buckram who had assailed him—or the more modern story of the juvenile narration of the '500 black cats in one back yard,' which dwindled on cross-examination to 'one white kitten anyhow.' Yes, they are coming back, and it is but natural. How could any Republican of average honesty become a party to a binding contract with that faction, whose record of corruption is still fresh in the minds of the American people, or lend themselves to be the assistants of those who are seeking to tear down and destroy the labor of the past, which has assured the success of the nation and the safety of its idolized institutions. And the receding wave will surely bring them to the safe harbor of another Republican victory."

Fatal Railroad Accidents.

William Ruthenford, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, met with a terrible death at Newark yesterday. He was engaged in coupling some coal-cars, and stooped down to examine the coupling which he was arranging. In this position he did not notice the approach of the section of the train to which the locomotive was attached, and his head was caught and crushed between the bumpers. Death was almost instantaneous. Deceased was about twenty years old.

On Sunday the body of Patrick Quinn was found lying on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Waverly and Newark. Both legs had been cut off, and when the body was found life was extinct. Deceased must have been run over in such a way as not to have attracted the attention of anyone on the train by which he was run over, and it is probable that he had fallen from some train on which he was riding as a passenger. As there are no trains running until late in the day on Sunday, he may possibly have been killed during the previous night. Deceased lived at Waverley. The body was removed to Compton's Morgue.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.	
South, Through	7 A. M.;	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the Idaho, at 12 M.....For Germany, via Bremen, by the Frankfort, at 12 M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the Thuringia, at 11 A. M.....For Havana and the West Indies, by the Crescent City, at 2 P. M.....For Bermuda, West Indies, by the San Francisco, at 11 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship The Queen, from London.—Mr. and Mrs. Low, Mrs. Scott and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lawrence and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lawrence and family, Mr. and Mrs. Cicale and daughter, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Hayward and family, W. Smith, A. Cremonesi, M. Fernandes, E. Ryse, S. Phipard, W. T. Bishop, J. W. Frost, D. Woodruff, F. W. Muttlebury, C. Leonete.

In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Coppers, Rev. J. H. Knowles, W. H. Romer, C. Ureneh, Mrs. James Williams, Mrs. Louise Legune and infant, Mrs. C. Ureneh, Miss W. Lawley.

In steam-ship Tybee, from San Domingo City.—Wm. M. Gabb, Mrs. Gabb, Miss Grace Kneeland, Miss Mary Kneeland, A. M. Equilbeque, F. Gueneron, R. Lawanson, Ed. Ostrom, Kinsie Baldwin, Wm. Conley, Wm. Curtis, B. Merle, F. W. Anves, Mrs. R. Boza, Miss A. Boza, Miss L. Boza, Miss M. Boza, Miss H. Boza, Jose Macedes, Louis Brennuj.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:01 | Sun sets......7:10 | Moon sets..8:4[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...9:12 | Gov. Island.10:01 | Hell Gate.11:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore; Fanme, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Barks John Boulton, (Br.,) Lindsay, Laguayra, &c., Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Nomad, Townsend, Cadiz, P. Hanford & Co.; Fridor, (Norw.,) Johnson, Konisberg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Westford, (Norw.,) Jacobson, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; India, (Russ.,) Grapt, Odessa, (Russia,) Funch, Edye & Co.; Rosalia, (Ital.,) Capullo, Gloucester, E., A. P. Agresta & Sons; Armonia, (Ital.,) Maggio, Queenstown, for orders, A. P. Agresta; C. P. Rogers, Dickinson, Mobile, Ala., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Deodata, (Norw.,) Anderson, Stettin, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs S. Gilmore, Staples, Galveston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Lizzie Zittlosen, Dow, Jr., Stettin; Kate Upham, (Br.,) Carter, Great Yarmouth, Crandell, Berteaux & Co.; Juan, (Span.,) Rocca, Barcelona, E. Puig & Co.; T. Renwick, Rose, Cadiz, Miller & Houghton; Curacos, (Br., Lockhart, Curocoa, T. Folk's Sons; C. F. Eaton, Elwood, Beyrout, James Heney.

Schrs. Sarah Babcock, Hobrican, New-Haven, Rackett & Bro.; M. D. Leach, Atkins, Jacmel.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Morgan, Liverpool July 24, via Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 320 passengers to Williams & Guion; July 30, lat. 45 52, lon. 39 15, passed bark Albis, (Dan.,) from Liverpool, for New-Haven; Aug. 1, lat. 42 35, lon. 51, passed bark Revoli, (of Quebec,) bound E.; 2d, lat. 41 24, lon. 51, at 11:45 P. M., exchanged night signals with a Bremen steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Thomas, London July 16, and Havre 19th, with mdse and 626 passengers to T. W. J. Hurst; July 28, lat. 46 12, lon. 41 59, passed bark Paul, (Dutch,) bound W.

Steam-ship Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo City July 25, St. John's, P. R., 27th, Jamaica 28th, and Port-au-Plata 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Bros. & Co.

Bark Alberto, (Ital.,) Goffi, Marseilles 70 ds., with mdse. to E. Caylus de Buyter & Co.—vessel to master. Came a southern passage, and had light winds and calms, and been 15 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Gaeta, (Ital.,) Leboffe, Dunkirk 73 ds., with iron to Funch, Edye & Co. Made a southern passage, and had light westerly winds and calms; has been 24 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Adolph, (Russ.,) Plath, London May 2, via Fall River 3 ds., with petroleum barrels to Meissner, Ackermann & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Uncle Sam, Gover, Humacoa, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig John Brightman, (of Fall River,) Hanson, Port Caledonia, C. B., 11 ds., with 490 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Salinas, (of Bardados,) Lund, Para 24 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. Ella Brown, (of Machias,) Robinson, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Scio, (of Calais,) Smith, Musquash, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Charles Rogers, Roberts, Bristol, with lobsters to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Bentley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thomas H. Moore, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Juliet, Low, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Orion, Osborn, Belfast, with lumber to V. C. King.

Schr. M. H. Hupper, Gilman, Bridgeport, for Alexandria.

Schr. A. H. Brown, Pierce, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles A. Granuer, Harvey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eli Townsend; Nichols, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Tickler, Berry, Nantucket, with fish to Benjamin & West.

Schr. A. Pharo, Bingham, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen, Soule, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Enos, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Nora, ——, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packard, New-London.

Schr. Tryphenia, Doddridge, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. F. Newcomb, Baker, Gloucester.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Hurst, New-Bedford.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Baylis, New-Haven.

Schr. L. Holway, Haskell, Bridgeport.

Schr. M. A. Pratt, Pratt, Hartford.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. Splendid, Phinney, Wareham.

Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Providence.

Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.

WIND.—Sundown, light, S.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Arr. steam-ship Liberia, from Liverpool; William Lawrence, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; bark Gan Eden, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 5.—Arr. schrs. Minnehaha, from New-York; Minnie, from New-York; Elwan, from New-York.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 5.—Arr. bark Stewart, from Matanzas, for orders; brig L. L. Wadsworth, from Fernandina, bound eastward.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—Arr. yesterday steam-ship Cortes, from New-York.

Sld. Saturday steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 3.—Arr. schrs. Mary E. Long, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; W. A. Dubois, for Bangor.

Returned—Schr. Clara W. Elwell.

Sld.—All vessels bound W., and bark Jennie Cushman; schrs. Jachin, Laura Bridgman, Lizzie J. Clark, Annie L. Wilder, bound E.

4th.—Arr. schrs. Jesse Williamson Jr., Port Johnson, for Portsmouth; Rachel Vanaman, and Althea, Philadelphia, for Boston; James Young, Alexandria, for do.; Cicero, Bangor, for New-Bedford; Hastings, with Norwich Sailing Club.

5th.—Arr. schrs. Maggie D. Marston, Baltimore, for Boston; Adeline Elwood, Somerset, for Pictou; Annie Martha, New-Haven, for do.; Humming Bird, Lizzie K., Fall River, for St. John; Oregon, New-York, for Belfast; Frank Maria, Calais, for New-Haven.

Sld. schr. Cicero.

European Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Aug. 5.—The Hamburg-American line steam-ship Westphalia, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York July 25, for Hamburg, arr. here at 6 o'clock last evening.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 5.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Brussels, Capt. Brooks, from New-York July 27, and City of Bristol, Capt. Phillips, from the same port July 25, arr. here this morning, the former at 9¾, and the latter at 10 o'clock, both since announced at Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Great Western line steam-ship Arragon, Capt. Western, from New-York July 20, arr. at Bristol this morning.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
NOVELTIES FOR LADIES' WARE, &C
BELTS MOUNTED IN GILT, SILVER, SILVER-GILT BUCKLES, BELT HOOKS, CHATELAINES, BOTTLES. NEW PATTERNS AND NEW ARTICLES JUST INTRODUCED.

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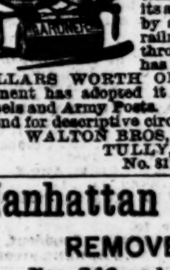
Patented Feb. 14 and Dec. 26, 1871; March 12, 1872.

The last, best, cheapest and most effective. Entirely different from and superior to other Extinguishers. AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FROM FIRE! It is always ready for instant use, perfectly simple in operation, and prompt and efficient in its action. It is in daily use by steam-ships, manufacturers, railroads and fire departments throughout the country, and has saved MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY. The Government has adopted it for the protection of naval vessels and Army Posts.
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